

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

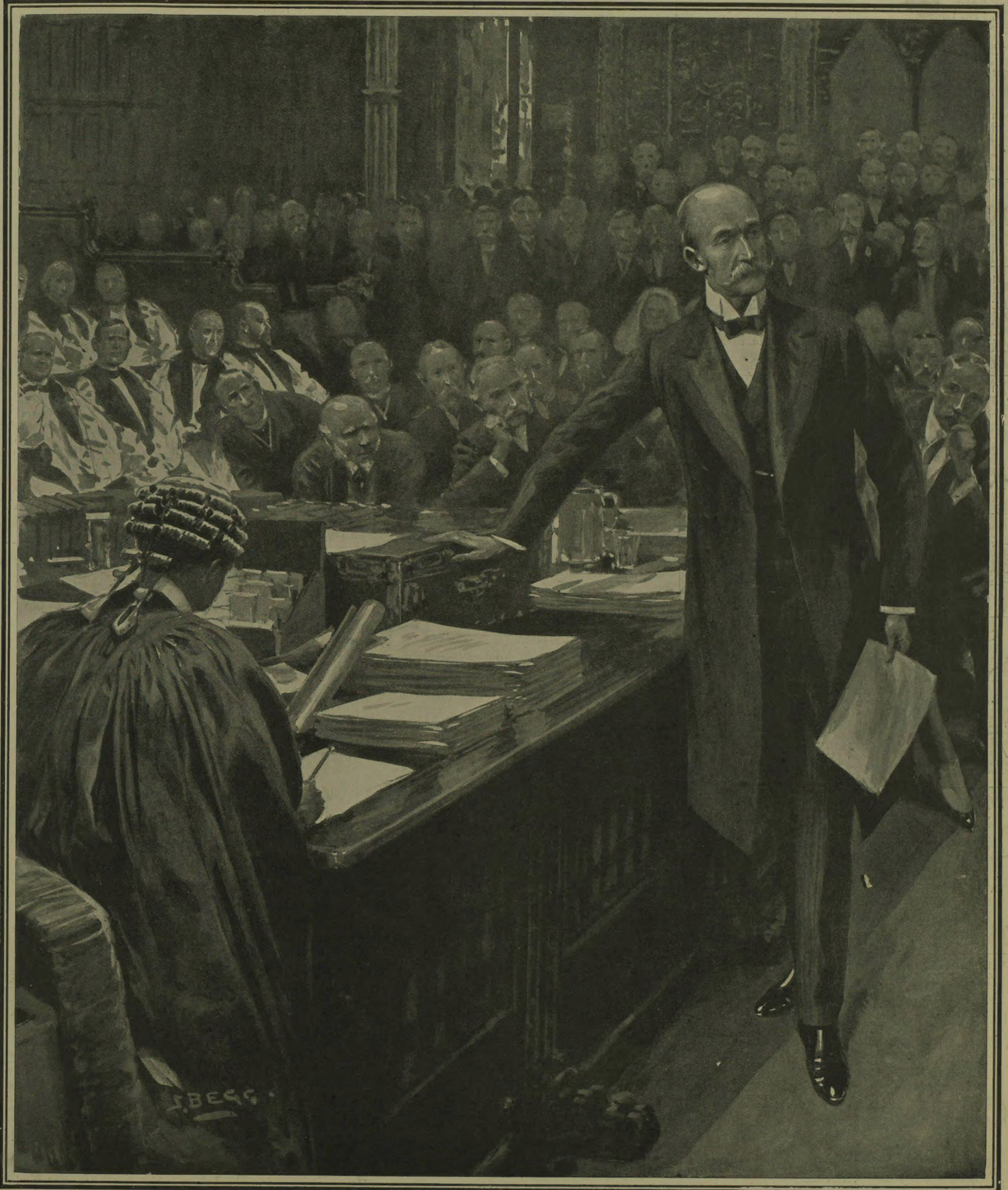
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1909.

With Special Supplement: "The Gates of the West." SIXPENCE.

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THE LORDS UPHOLDING THEIR PRIVILEGES: LORD LANSDOWNE MOVING THAT THE HOUSE OF LORDS IS NOT JUSTIFIED IN GIVING ITS CONSENT TO THE FINANCE BILL UNTIL IT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE JUDGMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

In the course of his speech, the Marquess of Lansdowne, answering the Earl of Crewe, who proposed that the Finance Bill should be read a second time, said, "I beg to move: That this house is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." Further, he said: "If this Bill passes into law it must be enacted 'by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.' Is that some mere musty anachronism?" Again, he said: "If you take the House of Commons' claim at its highest, you will not find that that claim bars the right of the Lords to reject a bill of this kind." And, again: "We find ourselves confronted with a kind of hotch-potch of financial legislation, and we are told that while, on the one hand, we are precluded from dealing with each tax on its merits, on the other we are precluded from altering a single word or a single line in the Bill. We are thus driven back on the only remedy open to us—I mean the remedy of rejection."—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.]

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PARLIAMENT.

WHETHER historic or not, the debate of the House of Lords on the Marquess of Lansdowne's amendment to the second reading of the Finance Bill has been conducted in a brilliant manner, with splendid surroundings. Peers who are seen at Westminster only once or twice in a Parliament sat on the crimson benches beside those who devote themselves regularly to the work of the State; many Peers stood listening for hours; foreign diplomats crowded their limited space in their desire to hear the constitutional controversy; Privy Councillors, ordinary Members of the House of Commons, journalists, artists, and strangers filled every available inch during the most notable portions of the debate. The King of Portugal watched the scene on the opening day with as much zest and interest as he could have shown in following any drama. He was asked at the close of Lord Lansdowne's attack if he desired to leave, but he remained to hear the Lord Chancellor's dignified reply. These two speeches contained the sum and substance of the debate, although fresh lights were thrown upon it by the able statesmen who carried it on during subsequent days. Lord Lansdowne, whose precise, unimpassioned, slightly sarcastic and yet urbane manner suits the Peers, was as heartily and frequently cheered as any leader in the Upper House ever was when he denounced the Budget and claimed the right to withhold consent from it until the opinion of the country should be declared. He showed scorn of the threatened consequences. "We are ready to face them," he said calmly, and his words were endorsed by the determined cheers of his followers. The retort of the Government to the challenge from the Peers was delivered without loss of time by the Lord Chancellor, who by his courtesy and dignity has won the respect and regard of the whole House. The learned Lord read slowly and solemnly the announcement that no Liberal Government would ever again take office unless secured against the repetition of treatment "such as our measures have had to undergo for the last four years." This dramatic declaration, which had not been generally expected to be made in the Upper House, excited a deep murmur of approval among the Liberals, but was received by the great majority of the Peers in defiant, undismayed silence. Thus the challenge was given and answered, and the issue defined for the General Election. The offer of Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the Opposition, to co-operate with the Ministers in mitigating any financial inconvenience which might result from the hanging up of the Finance Bill was refused peremptorily on Tuesday by Lord Pentland. "To anything," he says, "which savours of tampering with the privileges of the House of Commons the Government can be no party."

OUR SUPPLEMENT: THE GATES OF THE WEST.

IN view of the opening this week of the great King's Dock at Swansea, we have thought it appropriate to give with this Issue an illustrated Supplement dealing with two great industrial cities of the West, which will be of interest, we hope, not only to the inhabitants of Swansea and Bristol, but also to a far wider circle of readers. Trade has a romance of its own which appeals to those who look deeply into history, and can see how commercial causes have underlain most of the great movements and great wars which have carried on the progress of the world. There is romance, too, in the development of inventions and machinery, and in the marvellous mechanical processes by which familiar things are made. Then there is always an atmosphere of romance about a great shipping port, like Bristol or Swansea, from which men go forth to "occupy their business in the great waters," to meet with perils and adventures, and see new sights which fall not to the lot of the landsman who stays at home. Bristol, the port whence Cabot sailed to find a new continent, is especially rich in associations with the adventurous past. Swansea, though her greatness is of more recent date, has a no less wonderful record of progress. As the centre of a great coal-field, from which comes the fuel that is the very basis of modern activities, her place in the industrial world is one of high significance. Swansea, moreover, has a future before her of still further development, as is shown by the opening of this new Dock, designed as it is to provide accommodation for increasing trade.

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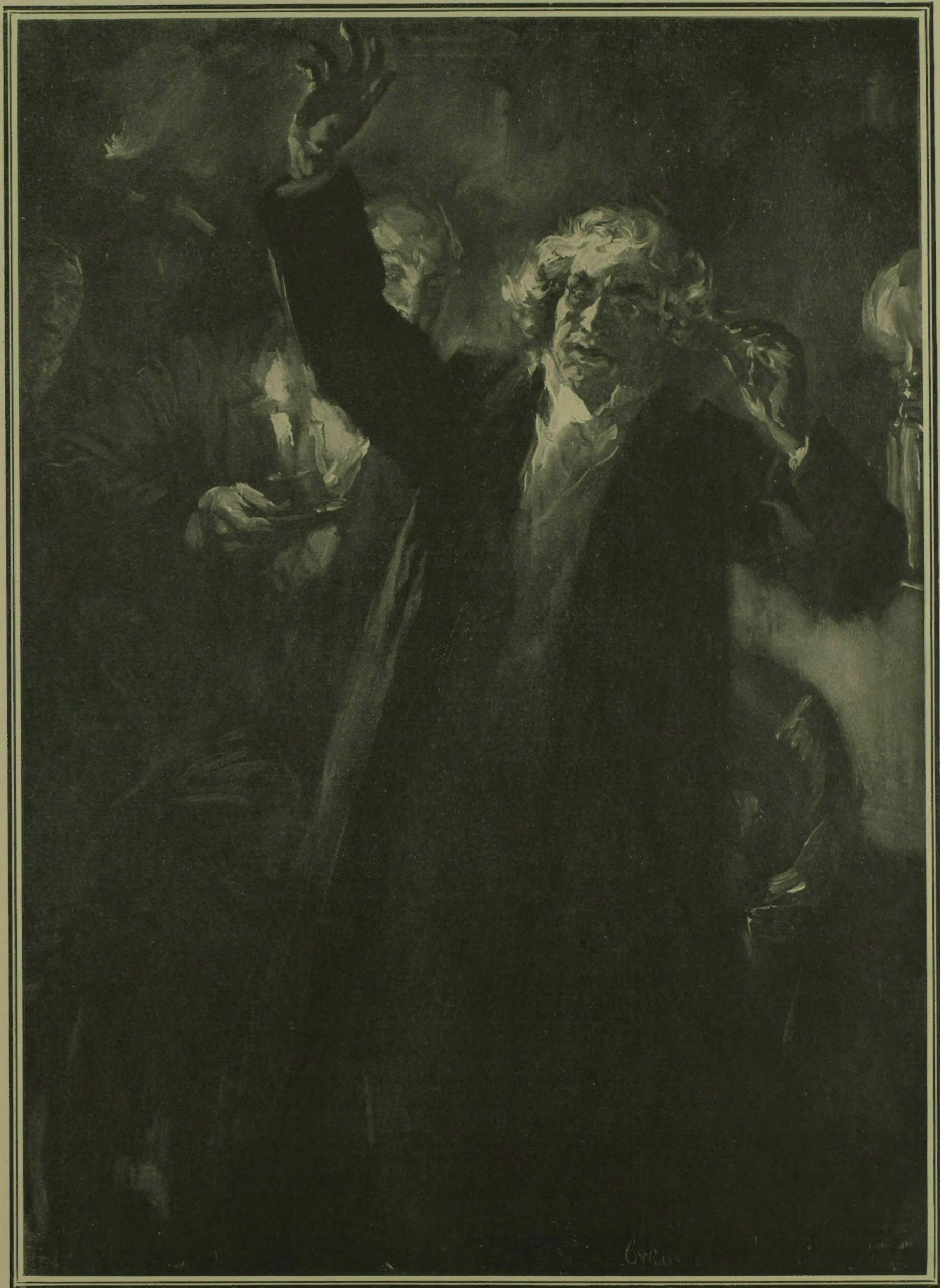
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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE often congratulate ourselves on the good-humour with which our politicians offer and accept attacks; but I sometimes fear that this is mainly due to an equally good-humoured understanding that the attacks shall not really touch the spot. It is difficult to say exactly what principle governs political invective in England. On the one hand, the most stately nobleman will talk stark Billingsgate; on the other hand, the most plunging Revolutionists display, at certain moments, a sudden reticence. As far as I can make out, the principle is this: that you can say anything about a man so long as it is not true. You can accuse a man of the most blackguardly extravagance, as long as you are sure he is a miser. You can call a politician a peace-loving coward if you have real private information that he is a pirate on the high seas. The very phrase reminds me of a case in point, which really occurred the other day. Some landlord or other, speaking against the Budget, actually described the existing English Cabinet as "a ragged crew of piratical tatterdemalions." Seldom have I rolled in such mental luxury as after I read those words. There rose before my mental eye the enormous and smiling image of Mr. Haldane. I saw Mr. Asquith and Mr. Sydney Buxton quite plain, as I had seen them last . . . at a dinner. Never, surely, were tatterdemalions so utterly piratical. Pistols were stuck in every belt, cutlasses hitched to every ragged trouser; the toast of "Blood and Plunder!" drunk in rum . . . but my vision has unduly overwhelmed me, and I wake with a start, as from a dream. In sober truth, all recent English politics has owed its success to this grand principle of mis-directed extravagance. We forbid truth; but we do not forbid violence. A charge may be quite wild as long as it is wildly inapplicable.

This can be seen clearly by looking through the old Conservative comic papers and controversial posters against the late Mr. Gladstone. He was a very conservative kind of man, and therefore there were no limits to denouncing him—as a demagogue. The very things about him that were most mild and traditional were made symbols of fantasy and anarchism. For instance, being by temper conservative, he happened to wear rather old-fashioned collars, such as he had worn when a Tory. These collars were expanded in pictures into a wild eccentricity, till people fancied that Gladstone, in his madness, had invented the collars. Or again, he pursued for pleasure the very ancient and blameless branch of woodcraft which consists in cutting timber. At once it was suggested that there was something madly destructive in this, as though he blew up trees with a bomb. Though his axe was as old and innocent as Homer, it was always somehow suggested that his axe was as crude and crimson as the axe of the guillotine. But he was quite safe, because he was being attacked for the wrong reason. They denounced him as a crazy innovator, and his answers were easy: if they had attacked him as a pedantic Tory, the problem might have been less easy to settle. I could give many further instances of this in the case of living English politicians. They would let me repeat freely all the frantic lies that are told about them. But if I began, however faintly, to say what I thought true about them, they would all bring libel actions in a body. There is only one

articulate English person I can think of who will not bring a libel action against me however much I provoke him, and that is myself. It happens, indeed, that I have flourished and fattened on this habit of the critics of never fixing on a man's real faults. A little while ago I was asked to give evidence before the Committee on the Censorship, and, being of a meek and law-abiding nature, I did so. Whereupon a weekly paper of excellent standing (I think it was the *Outlook*) cheerily accused me of having shoved myself in with sheer impudence, and given my evidence

character. I must be supposed to be the kind of man who would walk into a committee-room labelled "Private" and give evidence which nobody wanted on something which I did not understand. Now, apart from the disgusting vices required, I do not possess the virtues necessary for such a practical joke. I am thoroughly English in my lack of moral courage. In the few physical dangers that have held me up, I can at least say that I did not collapse. But my moral awe of Authority is quite flattening. I could no more tell ten other men lawfully appointed that they ought to have my testimony than I could take the King's cigar out of his mouth or smash the Venus of Milo in the Louvre. Yet you see that an enemy, willing to wound, imagines that if he accuses me of this monstrous and almost heroic vulgarity, he will have hit me on the raw; whereas I am as indifferent to that charge as Don Quixote could be to a charge of corpulence. If he had said that I was very nervous when giving evidence, it would have been much more humiliating—and quite true. The egotism of this example is, I beg leave to state, involuntary. As I said before, if I gave the case of anybody else's attackable side, I should be stopped. "Le culte de moi" has increased in modern English literature largely because himself is the only person a man is allowed to attack without going to prison. In old days men managed by hook or crook to 'publish Scandals' of the Court or Horrible Revelations of High Life. But now a man must publish his own scandals, for want of any other; he must find the horrible revelations inside his own head. This is called "sincere artistry."

No doubt it is, generally speaking, normal and inevitable that we should be accused of the wrong things; when one is accused of the right things, one so often gets hanged. It is not for you or me to complain of the kind accident whereby our enemies never look for the skeleton in the cupboard, but employ themselves healthily in digging up the back garden. You, the reader, can afford to smile at those charges of forgery and financial fraud which are so regularly brought against you by all your acquaintances. So long as they say nothing about arsenic, or what happened that dark November in the New Cut, you are all right. I also . . . but I think I will not tell you at the mention of which crime out of fifty-seven I can scarcely repress a start. Souls are always secrets; but I think modern England carries secrecy far beyond the spiritual need for it. We do not merely suppress private things, but public things too; indeed, we suppress public things especially. A considerable English county, let us say, is governed by Lord Valancourt of Normantowers. I do not expect to know his soul, which is for Providence; but I think I might be allowed to know his name, which is Schmidt.

Dear old ladies, with an utter ignorance of England which is charmingly English, used to express an alarm lest journalism would too much penetrate private life. They need have no fear. Life that is worth calling life is always private, not to say somewhat unintelligible. There is always something odd and impudent about a man's claim on a title-page to write another man's "life." Life, I say, is always private; but biography is public, and it might be as well to have it true.

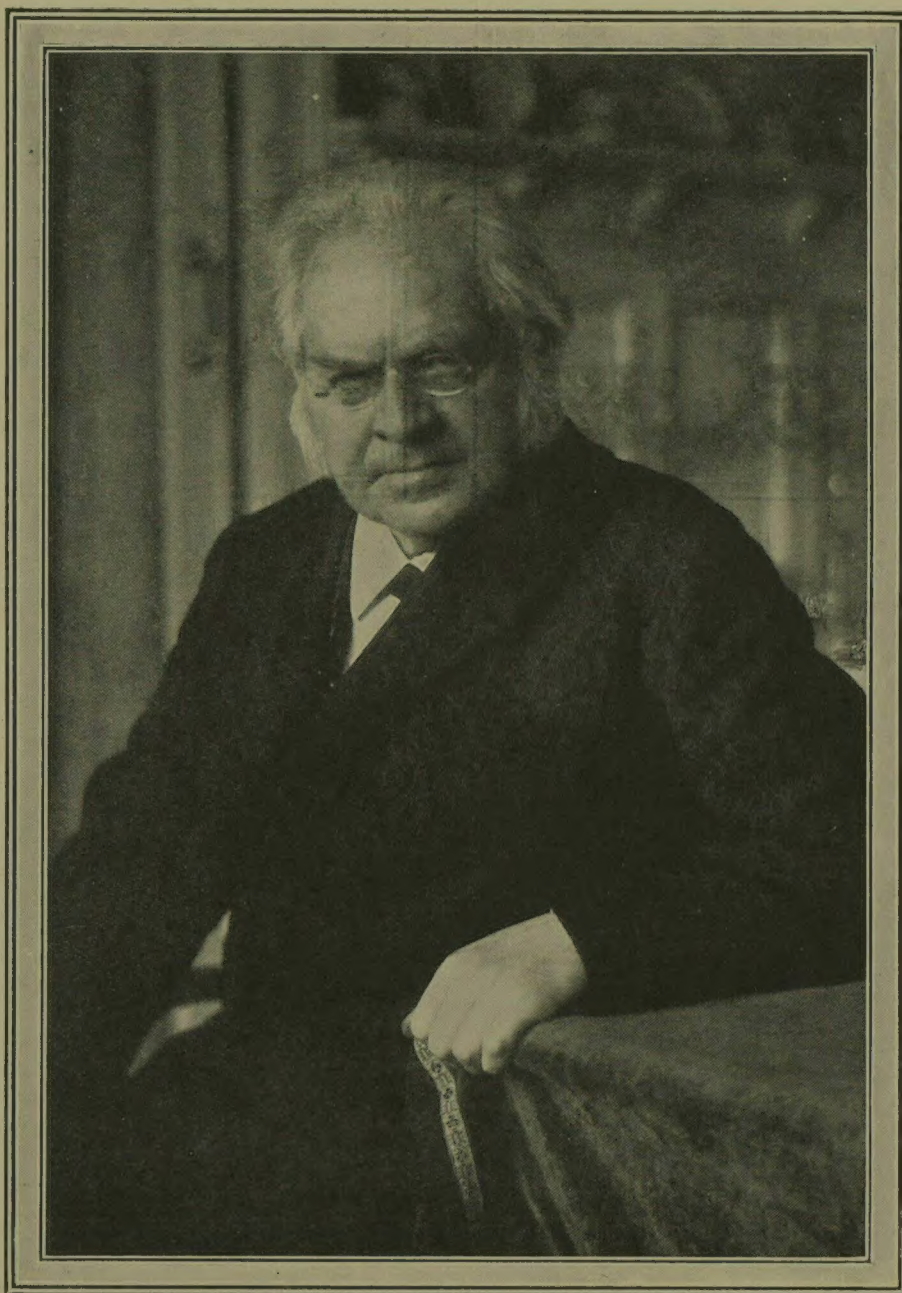


Photo Wilse Christiania.

A GRAND OLD MAN OF LITERATURE: BJØRNSTJERNE BJØRNSEN. THE GREAT NORWEGIAN POET, DRAMATIST, AND NOVELIST.

M. Bjørnson, who was taken seriously ill a short time ago in Paris, may be called the Grand Old Man of Norwegian literature and drama. Among his works that have been translated into English are two novels of Norwegian peasant life, "A Happy Boy" and "The Fisher Lass," and among others "The Heritage of the Kurts," "Paul Lange," and "Laboremus." His latest dramatic work has only recently been in rehearsal at Dresden. He is the author of numerous plays, including "Leonardo" and "Mary Stuart in Scotland," and an epic poem called "Arnljot Gelline." M. Bjørnson was born in 1832. In 1857 he became Director of the Theatre at Bergen. From 1860 to 1862 he lived in Denmark, Italy and Germany. During the ten years from 1862-1872 he was Director of the Christiania Theatre and editor of the "Norske Folkeblad." In 1874 he bought a farm in the heart of Norway, where he has since generally spent the summer, at other seasons living much in Paris, Rome, and the Tyrol.

by main force. "It does not appear that Mr. Chesterton was invited," it said; "he invited himself." How on earth it could "appear" that I was invited, unless a reward had been offered for me with blasts of a trumpet from the steps of the Royal Exchange, I do not know. The letter of invitation was sent to me, strangely enough; not to the *Outlook*.

The writer, not having the slightest evidence to go on, must have gone on some general view of my

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Fleisher.

THE FUNERAL OF THE FATHER OF MODERN JAPAN: SHINTO PRIESTS CARRYING THE BIER CONTAINING THE BODY OF THE MURDERED PRINCE ITO.

The State Funeral of Prince Ito, the father of modern Japan, who, it will be remembered, was murdered recently by a Korean, took place with all due pomp and circumstance in Hibiya Park, Tokio, on November 4. The ceremony was the occasion of a great popular demonstration of sympathy. The body was afterwards taken to the Mausoleum at the late Prince's country residence at Omori, that it might be buried with the usual Shinto rites.

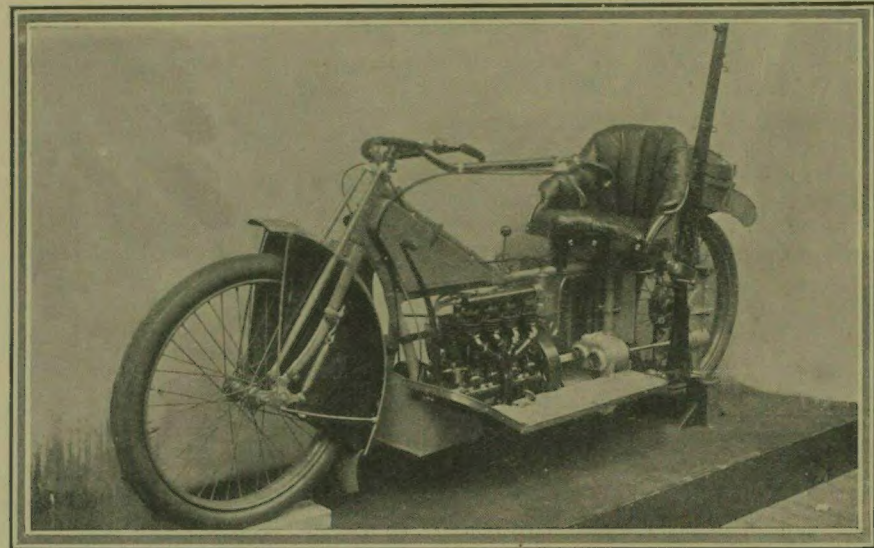
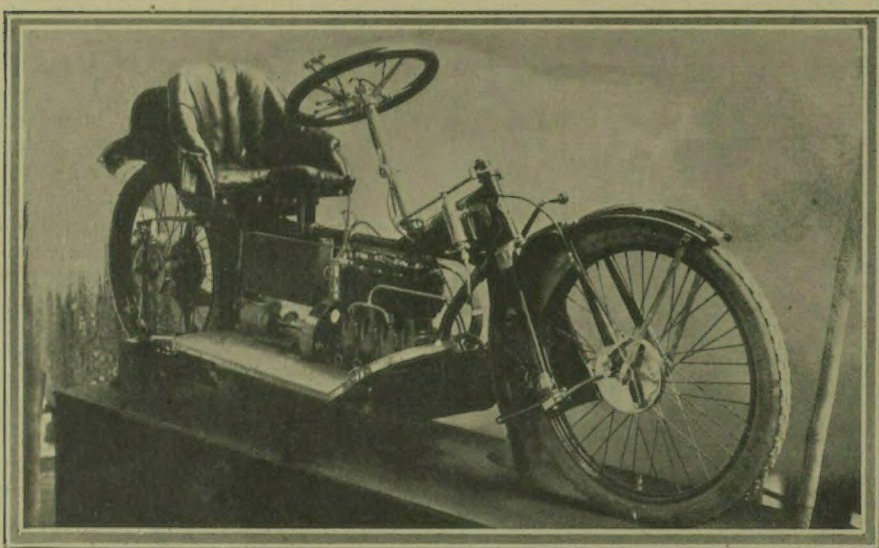


Photo. Topical.

A MOTOR-BICYCLE WITH STEERING-WHEEL INSTEAD OF HANDLE: A CURIOUS 7-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE.

A MOTOR-CYCLE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES: A REMARKABLE 6-7-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE.

These two machines are figuring in the Stanley Show, and have attracted a great deal of attention. The first in particular has aroused many comments, its steering-wheel arrangement coming in for much notice.

Captain W. Campbell. H. E. M. du Bocage. Earl Granville.
Marquess de Lavradio. Dr. De Mello Breyner. Marquess de Soval. Capt. de Serpa Pimental. The Duke of Teck. Marquess de Fayal. Captain Fausset. Viscount D'Asseca. Major Murray.



Senhor Bandeira. Princess Patricia of Connaught. The Prince of Wales. Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Duke of Connaught. Count de Sabugosa. The Countess of Shaftesbury. The Duchess of Connaught. The Hon. John Ward.
Sir David Welch. The Princess of Wales. The Queen. King Manuel. The King. The Queen of Norway. Princess Victoria. The Duchess of Teck.

THE LATEST OF ROYAL GROUPS: A SHOOTING-PARTY AT WINDSOR DURING THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S VISIT.

We are able to add to the many historic royal groups that have been published in "The Illustrated London News" from time to time, this, the latest and one of the most interesting of royal groups.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY HILLS AND SAUNDERS.]

THE KING BY THE COVERT SIDE: HIS MAJESTY AND HIS LOADERS.



The King of Sportsmen.

It is, perhaps, trite nowadays to call the King "the King of Sportsmen," yet no one has a better right to such a title. His Majesty's interest in outdoor sports especially has always been, and remains, keen. His interest, too, is not purely impersonal: he is an excellent shot and, of course, has had a number of notable Turf successes.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES



Photo, Trampus.

PROFESSOR LUDWIG JUSTI,
Appointed Director of the National Gallery
of Berlin.



and her hospitality was greatly coveted. She enjoyed the friendship of royalty and the devoted attachment of numberless friends. As one of them has written: "Clearly her image stands forth from the background of conventional types, alert and truly cosmopolitan in its sympathies, irresistible in its buoyant and sometimes dazzling humour, but profound in its womanly tenderness and capacity for affection." She was a daughter of Señor



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE RT. HON. SYED AMEER ALI, C.I.E.,
Who has been Appointed a Member
of the Privy Council.

though since considered at successive Congresses, it has not hitherto taken practical shape. The Conference

last week was opened by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, and the Chairman was Colonel S. C. N. Grant, R.E., Director-General of the Ordnance Survey. Sub-committees were appointed to consider various questions, such as colouring, projection, place-names, signs, numeration, and so on. Their reports were submitted to the whole committee, and a complete report was agreed to unanimously. The International Map will be on a scale of about sixteen miles to the inch, and surface features will be shown mainly by the hypsometric method. Uniformity of spelling in place-names will in itself be an immense boon, and the fact that each sheet will bear an international number will conduce greatly to convenience of reference. These are only two out of many points settled by the Conference. It would be impossible to enumerate here all the details involved in such a scheme, which their labours have decided. It now remains to give practical effect to their conclusions, and possibly the British Government will construct a map on the lines laid down, and submit it to other Governments. The delegates did their work in a most friendly spirit, and many long discussions took place in various languages. The visitors expressed great appreciation of the courtesy shown them by the Foreign Office, and by Colonel Grant as Chairman. International meetings and decisions of this character, where representatives of many lands foregather to discuss the common interests of all, are occasions fruitful of much good, for they bring the world perhaps a step nearer to that far-off ideal of the poet, "the parliament of man, the federation of the world."



Photo, Barnett.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG,
K.C.V.O., C.B.,
Appointed Chief of the Staff in India.



Photo, Keturah Collings.

THE LATE CONSUELO DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER,
One of the most brilliant Americans who have married into the Peerage.

Antonio Yznaga de Valle, of Louisiana and Cuba, and she married the late Duke of Manchester in 1876.

At the invitation of the British Government there assembled at the Foreign Office last week an important conference of delegates from the Great Powers and some of the Colonies to consider the preparation of a map of the world on a common system and a uniform scale. The idea was first suggested by Dr. Penck at the International Geographical Congress at Berne in 1891, but,

Mr. R. E. Young (Canada), Mr. C. W. Darley (Australia), Mr. F. Markoff (Russia), Capt. T. T. Behrens (Secretary), Herr Hauptmann v. Platten (France), Dr. J. Scott Keltie (Great Britain), Captain W. J. Johnston.



Mr. S. J. Kubel (United States), Prof. Dr. J. Partsch (Germany), Prof. Dr. Eduard Brückner (Austria), Prof. Dr. Ludwig Löczy (Hungary), Major Wilckens (Germany), Major Baron von Tettau (Germany), Lt.-Col. C. F. Close (Great Britain), Lt.-Col. Cavallero Eugenio Caputo (Italy), M. Ch. Lallemand (France), Councillor V. Haardt von Haardtenthurn (Austria), Col. S. C. N. Grant, R.E. (Chairman), Prof. Dr. Albrecht Penck (Germany), Mr. Bailey Willis (United States), Don Luis Cubillo (Spain).

CONVENED TO PREPARE AN INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD: THE COMMITTEE WHICH SAT AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE LAST WEEK.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY DOVER STREET STUDIOS.]



IN view of the fact that the attention of the artistic and critical world has been for some time, and is still, centred on Berlin, and a certain bust in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, a high appointment in another great museum of the German capital must be a matter of general interest. Above we give a portrait of Professor Ludwig Justi, an eminent German connoisseur, who, we learn, has lately been appointed Director of the National Gallery of Berlin. The art collections of that city are some of the finest in the world, and Germany and her Emperor take respectively a national and personal interest in them.

Prince Tsai-hsün, who arrived at Dover recently at the head of the Chinese Naval Commission, and travelled thence to London, is a brother of the present Chinese Regent. His coming, therefore, to

study our nava organisation is a fact of great significance in regard to the future of China, whose adoption of European methods is progressing faster every day. On Saturday last Prince Tsai-hsün and his suite were entertained to lunch by the King and Queen at Windsor Castle. On Monday the Prince was received by Mr. McKenna at the Admiralty, and on Tuesday, after luncheon with Sir Edward Grey, he went to Portsmouth as the guest of the Commander-in-Chief there, Sir Arthur Fanshawe.



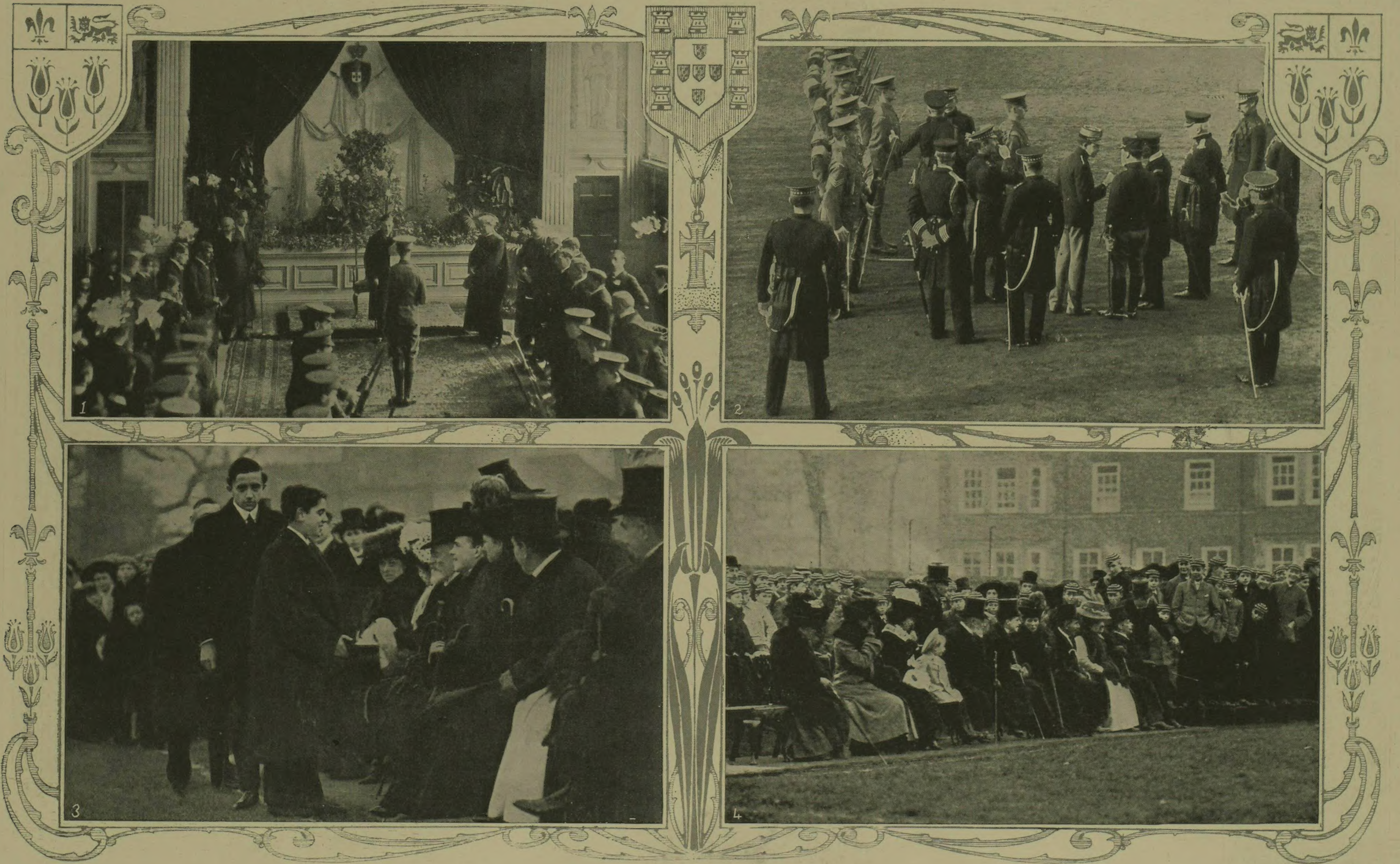
H.H.H. PRINCE TSAI-HSÜN,
Head of the Chinese Naval Commission
in England.

Indian Moslems will be highly gratified by the honour bestowed on Syed Ameer Ali, who has been appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Born in 1849, he came to this country, and was called to the Bar in 1873. He went to practise at Calcutta, where he became chief magistrate, and a member both of the Bengal and the Indian Legislatures. In 1890 he was made a Judge of the High Court of Bengal, the first Mohammedan to attain that dignity. His chief title to fame, however, is his work in promoting the education and interests of his own community, and it was largely due to his influence, through the All-India Moslem League, that the Indian Mohammedans have maintained a loyal trust in the Government during an anxious period.

Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, whose sudden death has caused such wide and genuine regret in Society, was one of the most brilliant and popular of the American ladies who have married into the British aristocracy. With her strong and vivid personality and her sparkling wit she was a delightful hostess,

Major-General Sir Douglas Haig, who has been appointed Chief of the Staff in India, has for the past two years been Director of Staff Duties at Army Headquarters. Educated at Clifton and at Brasenose College, Oxford, he joined the 7th Hussars in 1885. He served in the Sudan in 1898, and was present at Atbara and Khartoum. He also distinguished himself in the South African War, in which he commanded a group of columns. In 1903 he was made Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, and was given the rank of Major-General the following year. Two years ago he published a book entitled "Cavalry Studies."

THE LESS FORMAL SIDE OF KING MANUEL'S STATE VISIT: HIS MAJESTY AT WINDSOR.



1. KING MANUEL AT "THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ETON": THE CAPTAIN OF BEAUMONT COLLEGE PRESENTING AN ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH BOYS.

King Manuel visited Beaumont College, sometimes called "the Roman Catholic Eton," last Sunday. After Mass an address was read by the captain of the school, Mr. Almeric Wood, on behalf of the English boys, and King Manuel replied. He conferred the Order of Santiago on Father Galton, and asked him to give the school a holiday.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]

3 MEETING THEIR SOVEREIGN ON ENGLISH SOIL: TWO PORTUGUESE SCHOOLBOYS BEING PRESENTED TO KING MANUEL ON THE ETON FOOTBALL GROUND.

After his visit to Eton College last Saturday, King Manuel drove to the Timbralls, and, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra, watched a football match between the School and a team of Old Etonians. During the game two sons of the Marquis de Fayal, who is in King Manuel's suite, were presented to him. They are pupils at St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate.

2. KING MANUEL'S INTEREST IN MILITARY MATTERS: DISCUSSING THE NEW EQUIPMENT OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.

On Saturday last King Manuel inspected the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards at the Victoria Barracks, Windsor. He showed great interest in the new equipment recently adopted by the War Office, and in the above photograph he is seen discussing the subject with his equerry. Behind King Manuel is Colonel W. C. G. McGregor, in command of the battalion.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]

4. THE BOY KING AMONG THE BOYS OF A GREAT ENGLISH SCHOOL: KING MANUEL AND THE ROYAL PARTY WATCHING THE FOOTBALL MATCH AT ETON.

In the group, reading from left to right, are Queen Maud of Norway, Prince Olaf, King Edward, King Manuel, and Queen Alexandra. During the game, much to the amusement of King Manuel and King Edward, and to the great delight of little Prince Olaf, the ball was twice accidentally driven into the midst of the royal party.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS.]

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE PASSING OF ANIMALS.

IT appears to be the inevitable consequence of the spread of civilisation that it tends in the main to exterminate certain forms of animal life. Especially does this remark apply to those creatures which man finds useful for the food or other products they offer him, and equally does the observation include animals which, from one cause or another, fall an easy prey to man's hunting instincts. Even birds, which might be thought to possess means largely rendering them independent of human attack, contribute to the list of lost and vanishing species a lengthy roll. When man pursues a species

with ardour in search of commercial gain the battle becomes unequal, for he arms himself with his latest and "many inventions" to pursue and kill his quarry. The right whale of the Arctic Seas is gradually being hunted out of existence, and the walrus is not nearly so plentiful as of yore, because of the value of the oil, whalebone, and ivory which are obtained from these creatures. Much depends, no doubt, on the fertility of a species whether or not it easily succumbs to man, and something also has to be taken into account when the absence of its enemies, or their feeble development, is noted. Probably the sparrow flourishes exceedingly on this latter account, as well as on account of its hardy nature, of the ease with which it picks up a living, and of its fertility. Indeed, the importation to America of the house sparrow has resulted not only in its becoming a veritable nuisance, but ornithologists report that it has actually caused the disappearance of certain native birds.

LIVING PICTURES OF MICROBES: PART OF A CINEMATOGRAPH FILM SHOWING GERMS THAT CIRCULATE IN THE BLOOD OF A FOWL. Thanks to the ingenuity of Dr. Comandon, it is now possible to take living pictures of microbes, by means of a combination of the microscope and the cinematograph.

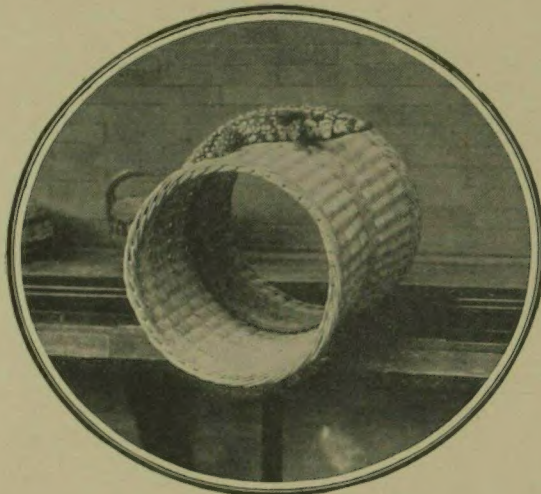
which it picks up a living, and of its fertility. Indeed, the importation to America of the house sparrow has resulted not only in its becoming a veritable nuisance, but ornithologists report that it has actually caused the disappearance of certain native birds.

It is curious to observe the interdependence of nature where the vital interests of animals and plants are concerned. Darwin's famous example of the humble-bees and clover will readily occur to mind; for, not until the bees were imported to New Zealand could clover be induced to seed, seeing that cross-fertilisation by the insects is necessary for the perpetuation of the plant. Darwin also notes the presence of certain insects may materially affect cattle. In Paraguay a fly lays its eggs in the young cattle, and destroys them; this pest, however, being probably checked by other parasitic insects. He adds that if certain insect-eating birds were to decrease in Paraguay the parasitic insects by their natural increase would lessen the number of the cattle-destroying flies. But man's direct pursuit of animals is responsible for the extinction of many species. We are told that the great wild ox of Europe disappeared in 1627. The bison

A YOUNG PYTHON BALANCING ON THE TIGHT WIRE.

"This feat goes to show that reptiles, owing to their great agility, are capable of performing various difficult tricks. The snake crosses the wire without trouble. It is untrained, and during the performance is displaying the natural antics of the jungle."

was also killed off in Europe, and it was decimated in North America in modern days, leaving a remnant herd, properly conserved across the Atlantic as a reminder of the plentiful species of the past. The wolf will occur to many persons as an example of an animal exterminated in Britain on the policy of public safety. If "big-game" hunters are allowed remorselessly to pursue their so-called sport, and to slay the typical large animals of Africa, the day may not be far distant when the giraffe will be added to the list of extinct



A TRAINED REPTILE: THE "BARREL"-ROLLING TEGU LIZARD.

This Tegu Lizard comes from South America, and has been taught to roll the wicker "barrel" on which it is shown. It is at the Bronx Zoological Gardens, New York.

animals, while the elephant and other characteristic African mammals may speedily follow suit.

When little or no defence can be made by animals, either in the shape of retaliatory measures when attacked, or through other devices, such as concealment from enemies, extinction rapidly follows on man's advent in the area they occupy. In 1768 the last Rhytina disappeared. This animal belonged to the order which includes the manatees, or sea-cows, and the dugong. It was discovered about the middle of the eighteenth century on

Behring's Island, and it is not known whether the species inhabited other regions. But at last, when Behring was wrecked on the island, the Rhytinas were slain for food, and so were exterminated. They were large, unwieldy animals, which readily succumbed to the attack of the voyagers.

Many birds figure in the list of exterminated species. "Extinct as the dodo" has become a familiar phrase to indicate the annihilation of anything, and the phrase originates from the fact that the great clumsy bird of that name was killed off about the latter part of the eighteenth century. It inhabited Mauritius, had rudimentary wings, and being incapable of flight, fell an easy prey to those who discovered that it formed a somewhat tempting morsel. Then we have to bear in mind the Solitaire bird of Rodriguez, also representing an extinct race. This species became extinct about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The story of the dodo includes a recital of the exploits of one Van West Zannen, captain of a ship. In 1601, his crew captured forty-four dodos, "so large and heavy that they could not eat any two of them for dinner." The salted birds afforded admirable fare for his sailors, and the subsequent visits of other navigators soon settled the fate of the species.

If we look through an ornithologist's list of lost British birds, we find them to range from the spoonbill, bittern, crane, and great

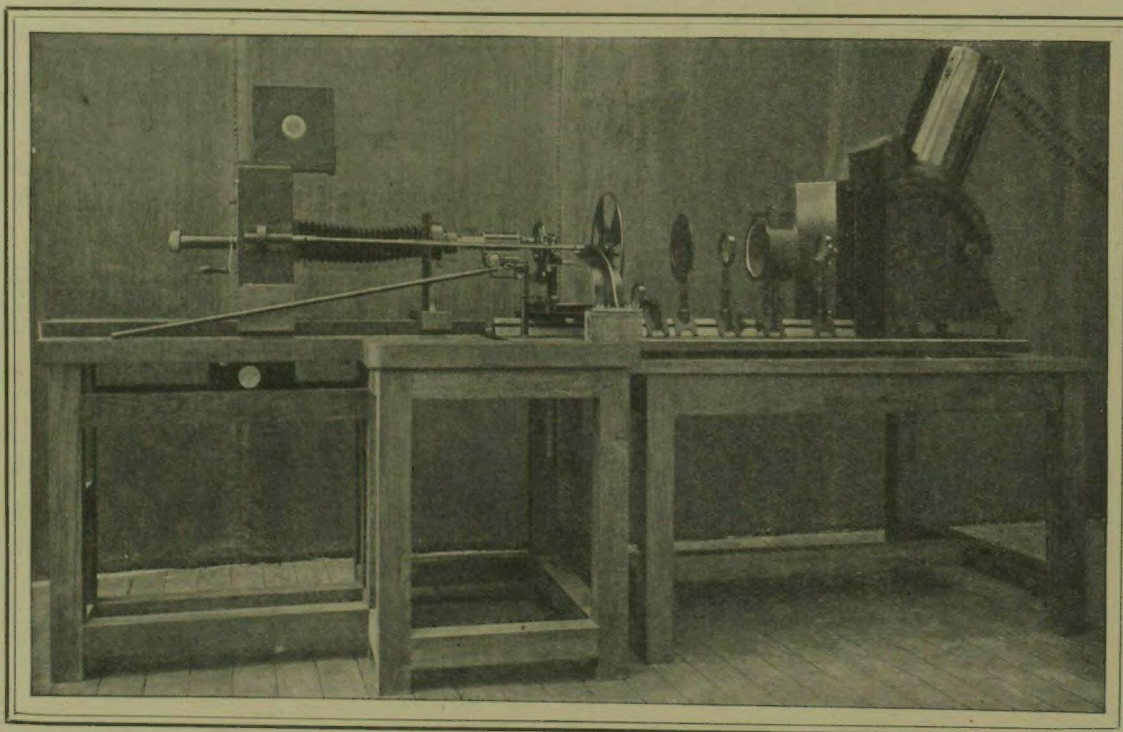
LIVING PICTURES OF MICROBES: PART OF A CINEMATOGRAPH FILM SHOWING "SLEEPING SICKNESS" GERMS IN CIRCULATION.

The particular germs shown on this film are similar to those of sleeping sickness. They can be seen between the globules.

bustard onwards to the great auk, the black tern, and the avocet. Those that are described as "vanishing" include the St. Kilda wren, the bearded titmouse, the hoopoe, the golden eagle, the kite, the marsh-harrier, the ruff, and the great skua.

Among foreign birds which have disappeared are the pied duck and Pallas's cormorant. Those which are becoming scarce include the passenger pigeon, the owl parrot, the Californian vulture, the curious New Zealand apteryx, or kiwi-kiwi, and the American turkey. To these may be added the ostriches, emus, and cassowaries, all birds whose powers of flight have disappeared and whose wings are of rudimentary kind.

The beaver is unknown today in Britain, and it also represents a species before which there looms the dismal prospect of extinction. Much might still be done to preserve such vanishing animals. But the claims of commerce are not to be resisted, and it is a great pity that so few people feel indignant when "the man with a gun" ruthlessly slays the rare bird which comes in his way. ANDREW WILSON.



CINEMATOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE: THE APPARATUS THAT TAKES "LIVING PICTURES" OF MICROBES.

With the aid of this apparatus, it is possible to take cinematograph pictures of microbes that are invisible to the naked eye, and project those pictures on to a screen in the usual manner. Sixteen views are taken each second. In description of the apparatus, we may give the following details (reading from right to left): The lamp, the lens, the diaphragm, a disc which makes it possible to arrest at will the rays from the lamp, the microscope, set horizontally, and the cinematograph.

NEW INVENTIONS AND ANCIENT RELICS.



FOR USE ON THE THIN BLACK LINE: A SNOW-CLEARING ENGINE
FOR NORWAY'S NEW RAILWAY.

As we had occasion to note under a page illustration in our last issue, Norway's new railway from Christiania to Bergen (about 305 miles) is to be opened to the public as a complete line to-day (the 27th). As all who saw the photograph referred to can well believe, snow-clearing engines are a very necessary part of the line's equipment. It is expected that the construction, which runs across the snow-clad heights of Norway, will draw many tourists to see new sights, and the ever-snow-clad mountains by which it passes.



REMOVING WASTE ON AN ENDLESS CHAIN: AN INGENUOUS
CHUTE IN USE AT A LUMBER-MILL.

At all lumber-mills one of the problems is how to get rid of the waste—sawdust, bark, chips, and so on. As a solution of the problem, this "waste-chute" has been invented. It consists of a trough of boards, one end of which reaches the saw-table. At the bottom of the trough is an endless chain of iron bars connected one to the other by means of rings. As the waste wood falls from the saw, it is thrown into the chute, and, caught by the chain, is dragged away.



"THE FINEST MEGALITHIC MONUMENT DISCOVERED IN ITALY": THE
DOLMEN FOUND IN AN OLIVE-WOOD AT BISCEGLIE, NEAR BARI.

This dolmen, described as "the finest megalithic monument discovered in Italy," was found by Senator Mosso. It is a large sepulchral chamber, with a corridor about 23 feet in length and 6½ feet in width. Its walls are formed by great slabs of stone, about 6 feet high, placed in a vertical position. The chamber is roofed with a monolith of about 90 square feet. The tomb was full of human skeletons and the bones of animals, the latter being relics of funeral feasts. The bodies were buried in the crouching or squatting position peculiar to the Neolithic period in Italy and the East.



BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PLANTED OVER TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO:
THE GREAT PLANE-TREE THAT IS ONE OF THE "SIGHTS" OF DAMASCUS.

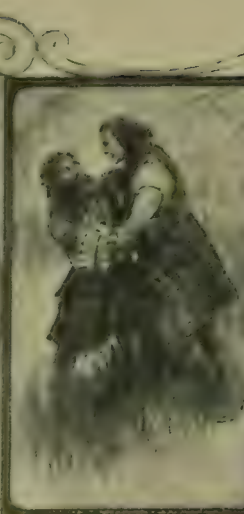
Amongst the "sights" offered to the tourist and the devout alike by Damascus is a venerable plane-tree, which, so it is claimed, was planted by the first Mohammedans of the Syrian capital in commemoration of "the praised one's" appearance in their midst. Little wonder, then, that it is famous throughout the world. So far as its age is concerned, it may be well to recall the fact that Mohammed was born in 570, and died in 632. It was in 582 that he accompanied a caravan to Syria; in 595 that he made his second journey to Syria; and in the year of his death that he made his last pilgrimage to Mecca.

LITERATURE



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

PROFESSOR GEORGE FORBES, F.R.S.,
Who has written "The History of Astronomy"
for the History of Science Series (Rationalist
Press Association).



-LORNA DOONE-

The Court of Austria.

(See Illustrations on "At the
Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

When an ex-Ambassador writes of a

Court to which he was accredited, there can be no question of his fitness for the work he has undertaken; and when the ex-Ambassador chances to be the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., who has won his spurs in literature as well as diplomacy, the reader knows, on taking up the volume, that he has a treat in store. Sir Horace writes with authority, and not as the majority of the scribes; and his latest work, "The Austrian Court in the Nineteenth Century" (Methuen), is a very valuable contribution to politico-social literature. We may be sure that the author has not set down one tithe of what he could say if his lips were not partially sealed and his hand partly fettered by the tradition and usage of a high and dignified service. But what he has to tell is often tempered by a fine judgment, always lightened by a witty pen, and selected with discretion from what must be a very considerable store of knowledge. Although the volume compasses the whole nineteenth century, and even opens with the middle-eighteenth and the times of Maria Theresa and her children, the end of the fifth chapter brings the reader to the early days of the Kaiser Franz Josef; and as the rest of the book chronicles the life of the Austrian Court in the times of a ruler who, happily for all Europe, is still a living force that makes for peace, there is a certain special significance in the narrative. Solferino and Sadowa were fought in the comparatively early days of the aged Emperor's reign, and the events that have brought the Dual Empire to its present position may be seen in the making as one follows Sir Horace Rumbold's vivid narrative. Not unnaturally, the author sees the Austrian side of every crisis: he could hardly be expected to do otherwise—the British Ambassador to Vienna could hardly show himself a severe critic of Austria's internal or external policy. But it is a question whether he would not have done better in the circumstances to observe a strict neutrality, for it is to be feared that his attempt to justify the "sudden incorporation" of Bosnia and Herzegovina will hardly be regarded as convincing, even when it is aided by "the universally received axiom that not one inch of ground once freed from Ottoman rule should again be subjected to it." Sir Horace Rumbold can hardly forget that Great Britain has gone to war in times past, and might conceivably go to war in time to come, to prove that his axiom is not even a postulate.



MR. C. E. JERNINGHAM
("Marmaduke," of "Truth"), who has
published a volume called "Maxims of
Marmaduke."

"The Face of China." For the making of the modern travel-book there is an accepted formula. The author justifies himself in a

preface; then he plunges in *medias res* and journeys indiscriminately until his Pegasus can carry him no further. Finally, he devotes a solemn chapter of warning to the city or empire he has delighted to honour. In "The Face of China" Miss E. G. Kemp has followed the familiar recipe, not unsuccessfully. She has added to the value of the large and costly volume that Messrs. Chatto and Windus have published by including a collection of her own sketches in colour, fresh in theme and vigorous in treatment.



Photo. Hoppe.

MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD,
The famous novelist, who has just published
a new story under the title of "The Lady of
Blossholme," which has appeared through
Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.



Photo. Shepstone.

HEAD OF A FAMOUS MENAGERIE: MR. CARL HAGENBECK.

Mr. Hagenbeck, who is here seen with two of his grandchildren, and baby animals—lion, tigers, and chimpanzee has written his autobiography, entitled "Beasts and Men," which is appearing through Messrs. Longmans.

**AN ENGLISH LADY AS A CHINESE "FEMALE TRAVELLING SCHOLAR": MISS E. G. KEMP, F.R.S.G.S.**

"The portrait of myself at the beginning of this volume shows our complete travelling costume, together with the Buddhist pilgrim's stick and the horn spectacles, which were formerly a distinctive mark of the scholar. . . . The poorest coolie has a basket bandeau in the huge pancake-like straw hat. . . . Few foreign ladies visit Tai Fu, so our arrival created a mild excitement."

Reproduced from "The Face of China," by Miss E. G. Kemp, by
Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

A FAMOUS BRITISH EXPLORER: THE LATE SIR HENRY M. STANLEY, IN 1885.

"As a key to Stanley's life," says Lady Stanley, "it may be mentioned that one of his earliest and dearest wishes was, by his personal character and the character of his work, to obliterate the stigma of pauperism which had been so deeply branded into his very soul by the Poor-Law methods. . . . When he had achieved fame as an explorer, he craved, far more than this, a recognition by the public of the high endeavour which was the result of a real nobility of character and aim."

Reproduced from "The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, G.C.B.," Edited
by his Wife, Dorothy Stanley, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low.



-LORNA DOONE-

Her narrative is founded upon a year's residence in Shansi between 1893-4, and some six months in

Shantung, Chili, and other provinces in 1907-8. Miss Kemp has no special gifts of observation or expression; but she does not lack enthusiasm, is careful and painstaking, and has travelled through country that still calls for well-written books. The story of China is not yet told, and our author did not always tread the beaten tracks. Everywhere she seems to have found a measure of kindness and toleration that goes to help the growing conviction of travelled Englishmen that of all the Far Eastern people the Chinese are the most trustworthy and the best-hearted. China has little to thank Europe for, and in Shantung the behaviour of the Germans, upon which Miss Kemp comments, is hardly likely to increase European popularity. But even in the treaty ports for whose administration Great Britain is responsible, there seems to be ample room for improvement in the attitude of the white man to his yellow brother upon whose territory he has settled without waiting for an invitation.

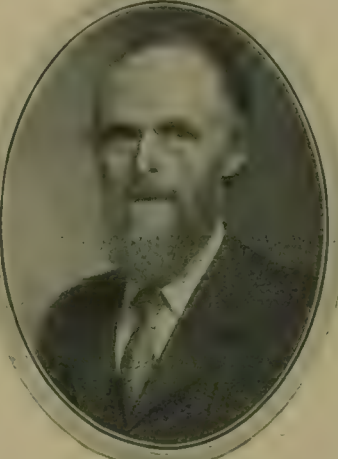


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. WILLIAM DE MORGAN,
Whose new novel, "It Never Can Happen Again," has just been published in two volumes at 10s.

finding that his own ability for exploration and intercourse in distant lands and with alien peoples was unmatched, it became a matter of conscience with him to write of the things that made him the man he was. So, with diligent and charming candour, he set down the recollections of his childhood: of Uncle Moses and a cottage; of the sensation of flight that is among many people's vaguer memories; of a broken pitcher and his grandfather's threatening forefinger; of Sundays in the Wesleyan Chapel, with its atmosphere of lavender and sleepiness; and then of his loneliness and St. Asaph's Workhouse, of the master's diabolical cruelties and the flogging he received because his childish tongue would say "Jophes" for "Joseph"; of more cruelty at sea, and his own constant charity of mind. His later youth and his continuing religious experiences are also recorded, his autobiography being very full till the time of his release from a Northern prison during the American Civil War.

From that point the story is continued from his letters and diaries and the additions of his editor, but we lose the link between the simple youth and the special correspondent and explorer. This is indeed a book packed with interest, and if Stanley's style is occasionally picturesque to a fault, Lady Stanley has written with the brevity and finality conventionally expected of a statesman. She demonstrates once more that a man's best editor is his wife. Lady Stanley's task could not have been better done.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND-GOWDER,
Whose controversy with Mr. E. V. Lucas
as to an alleged statuette of Lamb lends
additional interest to his forthcoming book
on the art treasures of Stafford House.

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.
No. XXX.: **MR. WILLIAM S. ALLEN,**
Head of Messrs. George Allen and Sons.

"NAMED" AS FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAINES.



THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT JOHN GLADSTONE, HOME SECRETARY, WHO, IT IS SAID, IS TO TAKE LORD SELBORNE'S PLACE IN SOUTH AFRICA; AND MRS. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Persistent rumour has it that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who has been Secretary of State for Home Affairs since 1905, has been appointed first Governor-General of United South Africa; indeed, the "Telegraph," which first made the announcement, states: "Mr. Herbert Gladstone has accepted the office of Governor-General of South Africa, in succession to the Earl of Selborne [who was appointed High Commissioner for South Africa in 1905]. The Liberal Executive of the West Leeds Parliamentary Division (Mr. Gladstone's seat) have invited Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, of Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, to meet them . . . with a view to his adoption as the Liberal candidate for the division at the coming Election." Mr. Herbert Gladstone is the youngest son of the late W. E. Gladstone, and was born in January 1854. He has been M.P. for Leeds W. since 1880. Mrs. Gladstone is the younger daughter of the late Sir Richard Paget.

A MUCH-DISCUSSED SCULPTOR: R. C. LUCAS AND HIS WORK.

EXAMPLES OF THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY SCULPTOR'S WORK, FOR COMPARISON WITH THE BUST.



ONE OF R. C. LUCAS'S RECONSTRUCTIONS: THE PARTHENON.



A LUCAS MODEL CONTAINING CLOTH: "WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM'S TOMB."



A WORK BY R. C. LUCAS: A NATIVITY GROUP.



R. C. LUCAS AS HAMLET, WITH A MASK OF CANOVA.



A CORNER OF R. C. LUCAS'S WORK-ROOM.



R. C. LUCAS'S HOME: "THE TOWER OF THE WINDS," SOUTHAMPTON.



ONE OF R. C. LUCAS'S RECONSTRUCTIONS: A NORTH-EAST VIEW OF THE PARTHENON.

A. A GROUP BY R. C. LUCAS.

B. R. C. LUCAS AT WORK ON A STATUE.

One of the chief arguments advanced by those who cannot bring themselves to believe that the supposed Leonardo bust in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum is the work of R. C. Lucas is the statement that Lucas's known work is so far below the quality of that shown in the "Flora" that he could not possibly have made the disputed bust. With regard to the model of William of Wykeham's tomb, it is exceedingly interesting to note, in view of the statement that on one occasion, at all events, Lucas economised wax by stuffing one of his works with an old waistcoat, that, in the model of the tomb are, according to Mr. W. Burroughs Hill, a number of pieces of old cloth. The following passages from the autobiography of R. C. Lucas are of great interest, some of them throwing light on his studies of the antique, and on the esteem in which he was held by famous contemporary artists. "During the term of my engagement with Mr. Nash," he writes, "I modelled many whims of George the Fourth. All the designs for the marble chimney-pieces for Buckingham Palace were elaborated by me on a scale for the King's inspection: as were candelabras, vases, etc., and, among others, the triumphal arch that was intended for the front of the palace." . . . "I also made studies at the British Museum of the glorious remains of the Parthenon, then generally known as the Elgin Marbles." . . . "At the Academy the then President was Sir Thomas Lawrence—the Prince of Courtiers: he treated me kindly and bought an ivory carving I did of Cupid and Psyche." . . . "I made many studies of antique works, imitating both the form and actual texture of the decay of two thousand years as apparent on them, showing all their *cure ego* [sic] and patina of ancient rust and colour, and M. Hertz, the connoisseur and also dealer in works of art, was so pleased with the skill shown in these works that he exchanged with me for them the rare collection of real antique gems I now possess." For permission to reproduce the photographs of the model of the William of Wykeham tomb, as well as those from the R. C. Lucas autobiography, we are indebted to Mr. Wm. Burroughs Hill, of Southampton.

DOES R. C. LUCAS'S PHOTOGRAPH SHOW THE BERLIN "LEONARDO" BUST? MATERIAL FOR AN AMUSING CONTROVERSY.



1. A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "LEONARDO DA VINCI WAX BUST" NOW AT BERLIN, TAKEN FROM EXACTLY THE SAME POINT OF VIEW AS WAS THE BUST IN THE R. C. LUCAS PHOTOGRAPH.
2. THE PHOTOGRAPH OF A WAX BUST (TEMPORARILY DRAPED) TAKEN BY R. C. LUCAS—AND REPRODUCED HERE FOR COMPARISON WITH THE PRECEDING PHOTOGRAPH.
3. THE HEAD OF THE WAX BUST NOW AT BERLIN PLACED ON THE BODY OF THE WAX BUST IN THE R. C. LUCAS PHOTOGRAPH.
4. THE HEAD OF THE WAX BUST IN THE R. C. LUCAS PHOTOGRAPH PLACED ON THE BODY OF THE WAX BUST NOW AT BERLIN.

With its customary enterprise, the "Daily Mail" has had taken a photograph of the "Leonardo da Vinci wax bust" in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, from exactly the same point of view as was the much-discussed bust in the R. C. Lucas photograph. "The new photograph," says Mr. Konody, "leaves no shadow of doubt that the Lucas photograph was taken from the Berlin bust. The new photograph now shows exactly the same heavy outline of face and chin, and tallies in every minutest detail with the painted photograph of the draped bust." We have gone a step further, and have placed the head of the Berlin bust on the body of the bust in the R. C. Lucas photograph, and vice versa; with results that are as interesting as they are remarkable. For the benefit of those who have not followed the controversy closely, we may point out that Dr. Bode argues that the R. C. Lucas photograph does not show the bust that is now in Berlin, but a bad copy of that bust. We are, of course, aware that even if the R. C. Lucas photograph does show the Berlin bust, it is not necessarily proved that Lucas made that bust.

Photograph No. 1 Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Daily Mail"; No. 2 by Courtesy of Mr. Cooksey.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



THE EARL OF ELLESMERE,
of the MS. of "Comus," which Messrs.
are Publishing with Illustrations.



ANDREW LANG ON THE STORY OF PALAMON AND ARCITE.



MRS. MAUD DIVER,
Whose new Novel, "Candles in the Wind,"
has just been Published.

Photo. Russell.

THE story of the two famous love-heroes, Palamon and Arcite, shown in our drawing by Mr. G. C. Wilmschurst, was borrowed by Geoffrey Chaucer from the "Teseide" of Boccaccio. Chaucer altered it as he pleased: no doubt Boccaccio also used the old materials as he pleased. The tale of this love affair is a late addition to the ancient Athenian legend of their greatest mythical hero, Theseus, and that legend is a collection of world-old fairy-tales associated with the name of a fabulous King of Athens. There are, no doubt, historical touches in the story.

Entering Athens on returning from his campaign against the Amazons, Theseus meets the wailing ladies of Thebes, and the wife of the Theban King, Capaneus, slain in civil war, whose body the usurper, Creon, will not allow to be burned and buried, but leaves to the dogs. All this is derived, with variations, from a poem on the

Even if Palamon does not accept this view of the case, love laughs at all laws, and all are broken, every day, for love. Presently Theseus, at the request of his bosom friend, Duke Peirothous, releases Arcite, who, however, is to lose his life if he returns to

slay both the gentlemen of Thebes. The tears of the ladies, and reflection on the mastery of love, soften Theseus. He bids each lover collect a hundred knights for a tournament, and Emely, as both cannot have her, is to be the bride of the victor.

The King of Thrace rides with Palamon; the King of India with Arcite, in the morning of the Sunday before the battle, while Emely prays in the temple of the maiden goddess Diana—

And while I live a maid I will thee serve.

Emely has only seen the rivals for a moment, armed and fighting, and is in love with neither. Diana appears, and says that she must marry one or the other; while Mars promises victory to Arcite.

Theseus lays down the rules of the gentle and joyous passage of arms: no pole-axes, knives, or short-swords; and the knights charge with lances and smite



BEFORE HIS TROUBLES CAME: THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AT THE AGE OF SIX.

AFTER THE PAINTING BY DAFFINGER

"There is a portrait of him by Daffinger, painted when he was six years old, which shows him to have been a remarkably handsome fair-haired child, with merry grey-blue eyes. Those eyes have long lost their mirth, but there is still in them a kindly half-humorous twinkle."

Attica. Thus Palamon has the better fortune, for he can, at least, see Emely through his prison bars.

FROM CHILDHOOD TO AGE: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT SEVERAL STAGES OF HIS CAREER.

The Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold's Book, "The Austrian Court in the Nineteenth Century," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

Arcite disguises himself as a man of low degree and slips back to Athens, takes service, and becomes page of Emely the bright, and, next, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to Theseus.

After seven long years Palamon drags his gaoler and escapes into a wood, where he soliloquises on his love of Emely. Arcite overhears him, and they arrange a duel for the next day. Arcite brings armour for both, and they are fighting hard, when Theseus, Hippolyta, Emely, and the Court ride up, and Theseus threatens to



SIXTY YEARS AFTER: THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH WITH THREE OF HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

This portrait shows the Emperor with the children of his daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valérie. "The Emperor is well known to be very generous in his dealings with his unusually numerous kinsfolk, especially the younger ones."

'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE: THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AT HIS ACCESSION IN 1848.

The Emperor Francis Joseph came to the Austrian throne in 1848, on attaining his legal majority (the age of eighteen), when his grandfather, the Emperor Ferdinand, abdicated, and his father, the Archduke Francis Charles, heir-apparent, formally renounced his claim to the throne.

sorrows of Thebes which was older than Homer, and is now lost.

Theseus attacks and slays Creon, and two young knights, Arcite and Palamon, are found still breathing under a heap of the slain. They are placed by Theseus in a prison chamber, in Athens. Theseus will take no ransom. Beneath the prison wall is a garden, and there, in a morning of May, the two Theban captives see young Emely walking—Emely, the sister of the Amazon Queen Hippolyta, whom Theseus has wedded. Emely is no fighting female, strong in "armed and iron maidenhood," like Atalanta, but a beautiful girl, who makes "a subtle garland for her head" of flowers red and white—

And as an angel heavenly she sung.
It was Palamon who, of the two prisoners, first beheld Emely, was "stung unto the heart," and uttered a cry which aroused Arcite, who, like his companion, was smitten by love's arrow. When he confesses that he must love Emely or die, a quarrel breaks out, Palamon claiming his right as the first discoverer of the lady. Arcite replies that Palamon loves Emely as a goddess, platonically—

Thine is affection of holiness,
And mine is love, as to a creature.



THE CHILDHOOD OF FRANCIS JOSEPH: THE INCIDENT OF THE SENTRY.

"On a very hot day at Laxenburg the little Archduke, then about four years old, noticed a sentry standing in the full rays of the sun. . . . His grandfather, the Emperor, gave the boy a coin or two for him. . . . The sentry, as in duty bound, mutely declined to take the money. . . . The old Emperor went out himself and, lifting up the little fellow, enabled him to drop the gift into the soldier's cartridge-box."

with maces. Palamon has the worst of the encounter, and is dragged out of the lists. Arcite takes off his helmet and looks on Emely—

And she again him cast a friendly eye,
For women, as to spoken in commune,
They follow all the favour of Fortune.

Arcite, however, is sorely wounded, and sends for Palamon and Emely. Then Arcite's soul

Changed house and went there
As I came never, I can not tell where.

His funeral is in the Homeric fashion: he is burned on a great pyre, gold is thrown into it, with milk and wine, and the knights ride round it three times, while next day they hold athletic sports, as in the Iliad after the funeral of Patroclus. How Chaucer knew these old heroic burial rites, never practised in historical Greece, while of Homer he could not read a line, is a rather puzzling question.

In the end, after several years, Theseus bids Palamon and Emely marry, and thus it seems that Emely was won by the long love of Palamon. Certainly she herself had no share in the love-making—

But never was there no word them between
Of jealousy or any other teen.
And thus endeth Palamon and Emely,
And God save all this faire company.

MOSLEM HATRED OF INTEMPERANCE: EXPOSING A DRUNKARD IN ALBANIA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



A SEVERE PENALTY FOR INTOXICATION: PARADING A CONVICTED DRUNKARD IN THE BAZAAR AT PRISREND.

Prisrend is the stronghold of 'Mohammedanism and fanaticism in Albania. When a man is found drunk in the street he is placed on a donkey, always the seat of disgrace, tied upon a triangle fixed to the pack-saddle, and paraded through the city and bazaar with a boy beating a drum in front. In the foreground of the picture is the old Kadi, who will sentence the drunkard probably to two or three days' hard labour, according to previous convictions, and to clearing away refuse and offal in the streets and public places. The penalty for innkeepers supplying the man with drink afterwards is always a fine for the benefit of the Pasha or Kadi.

AN AMPHIBIOUS AUTOMOBILE: A MOTOR-CAR FOR USE ON LAND OR WATER.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



OFFICIALLY ADOPTED BY THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE: THE "CANOT-AUTOMOBILE" RAVAILLER LEAVING THE ROAD AND TAKING TO THE WATER.

It cannot be said that an amphibious automobile is altogether a new idea; but the "canot-automobile" invented by M. Ravaller, the engineer, is the first vehicle of its kind to be officially adopted by any Government for military or other purposes. It is believed that the machine, which has been handed over to the first regiment of engineers, at Versailles, by the French War Office, will be of great value in scouting, and in various other ways—for instance, for taking a line across a stream so that a temporary rope "bridge," like that made possible by the rocket-apparatus, may be fixed. The car has a 14-h.p. engine; can surmount banks that are at an angle of forty degrees; has a road speed of about forty kilometres an hour; and a speed afloat of from ten to twelve kilometres an hour. The transmission of the driving power from the wheels to the propeller, and vice versa, is as quick as it is simple.

THE SIEVE IN THE WALL: IN THE CASUAL WARD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



WORKING HIS WAY: A CASUAL SHOVELLING THE STONE HE HAS BROKEN THROUGH THE GRATING IN HIS "CELL."

In the case of the particular workhouse illustrated, the Casual—that is to say, the man who receives temporary relief in a workhouse not in his own parish—enters the institution at five o'clock at night, receives bread and a basin of gruel (skilly), has a bath, and then goes to bed. In the morning, he has a breakfast of gruel and bread, and begins his task, the breaking of two hundredweight of stone into pieces of such a size that they will pass through the grating of his "cell." At midday he receives an ounce and a quarter of cheese and bread, and in the evening he has gruel and bread. The next morning he receives more gruel and bread, and has to leave the workhouse. He may not enter the same institution for a month. Our Artist makes the following notes concerning his picture: "I have 'removed' one wall of the 'cell' that the inside of it and the outside may both be seen. In the foreground are two unbroken stones. The Casual is provided with two hammers and a short shovel. The 'cell' in which the stones are broken is not that in which the man sleeps, but is an extension of it. The sleeping 'cell' is lit from above, and heated by means of a steam-pipe. Having broken the stones the man shovels them through the grating. The grille opens out so that the stones to be broken may be thrown into the cell. The broken pieces of stone are about the size of a lump of sugar."

A Guide to Christmas Shopping.

ALL the Christmas goods are now on show at the great London business houses, to which we shall have pleasure in directing attention, our list covering the best choice in every description of present, whether sumptuous or modest gifts be sought, for the coming season of kindly remembrance.

That old-established and well-known firm, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, are showing a delightful assortment of Christmas gifts at all three of their London houses—at 158-162, Oxford Street; at 2, Queen Victoria Street, just facing the Mansion House; and at 220, Regent Street, from any of which addresses, by the way, a catalogue will be sent. In buying gold or silver plate from Messrs. Mappin and Webb, the purchaser has the great advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers thereof, thus escaping the usual profits of the middleman. At the firm's own vast factory in Sheffield is also produced their justly celebrated "Prince's Electro-plate," which is practically indistinguishable from

solid silver, wears wonderfully well, and is delightfully moderate in price. Among the season's novelties is a stand to hold a number of individual bowls of *consommé*, each kept warm by its own silver lid. A silver muffin-dish, with a ledge for the china plates, is ideal for cosy afternoon-teas. Artistic are the designs of the swaying silver flower-vases fashionable for the interior decoration of motor-cars. There is an ample choice of handsome after-dinner coffee or liqueur sets; while a bed breakfast set is delightful in white Worcester china, with a turquoise band, standing upon a silver tray, 14 in. in length. There are a great many inexpensive gifts: a perfect marvel of cheapness takes the form of a large silver sugar-dredger for half-a-guinea. Exclusive designs in hand-bags are a special feature. We illustrate a delightful "Vanity" fitted bag in tan or grey "velvet-calf." One beauty is of rich sealskin, finished with black and gilt tassels. Almost any currently popular mascot charm can be obtained dangling (as in another illustration) from a velvet calf bag.



PERIDOT AND DIAMOND PENDANT, PEARL DROP.
Messrs. J. W. Benson.

Those graceful pendants shown, and a large choice of other ornaments, are made up with either the delicate lustrous green peridot or the rich violet amethyst in the centre surrounded by brilliants and pearls. Our illustrations showing peridot centres may also be taken to represent amethysts, as these can be had in the identical designs shown, if preferred. Messrs. Benson are willing to send selections of these, or any other of their goods, on approval, at their own risk and expense. The *Times* system of payment is also accepted: the purchaser has the use of the article and pays for it by instalments at future dates as arranged. The firm show also a large stock of the finest diamond and other gem ornaments, inexpensive as well as costly. Messrs. Benson have a reputation of high standing as watch and clock makers. The "perfect safety" gold bracelet, enclosing a watch, is one of their most successful specialities. Illustrated catalogues of either the jewellery, watch, or silver departments will be sent on request.



"PERFECT SAFETY" WATCH BRACELET.
Messrs. J. W. Benson.



LADY'S HAND-BAG WITH "LUCKY" CHARM.
Messrs. Mappin and Webb.



PERIDOT AND BRILLIANT PENDANT.
Messrs. J. W. Benson.

Acres upon acres of space filled with rows and ranks and piles and shelves and casefuls of desirable goods for presents make a visit select Christmas gifts. If there be any diffidence, it is entirely an embarrassment of riches, so numerous possibilities. All goods are very reliable, prices compare well



SILVER-PLATED EGG-STEAMER.
Messrs. Maple.



SILVER CANDLE-STICK.
Messrs. Maple.



TWO SILVER-PLATED SAUCE-BOATS ON STAND.
Messrs. Maple.

with those of any similar house. Is a handsome gift desired—what can be better than a luxurious easy-chair, or a screen to ward off draughts, or a china-cupboard, or a silver-table? Or, for a couple of



THE REVIVED RUSSIAN BLOUSE.
Coat and skirt in cloth, embroidered with braid. Velvet hat and pointed fox furs

guineas or so, one acquires a handsome work-table that any lady would be glad to possess, or a writing-table, or a book-case—there are cheaper far to girls' or boys' or costlier ones for boudoir. There of quite inexpensive—a few shillings—of handsomely carved, carving or embossed silver-handled knife, a paper-novel smoking-iries, or some responsive silver gifts may be mentioned merely as examples. A personal visit to the great house at the corner of Euston Road and Tottenham Court Road may be strongly advised, for it is as amusing and instructive as any museum; but in case



SILVER SWEET-DISH.
Messrs. Maple.

this is not convenient, an illustrated catalogue will be sent on application. Our illustrations are drawn from the contents of the new and extensive show-rooms for silver and electro-plated goods.

The special line that Messrs. Druce, of Baker Street, are offering for Christmas is a show of moderately priced articles of furniture in the delightful Adams style in rich mahogany: these artistic china and music cabinets, these tables for card-playing writing, or occasional use, and these tall, artistic coal-boxes, and the rest, cannot be praised too highly. In picturesque old-world furniture—genuine and replicas—Messrs. Druce have some remarkably fine pieces. Very interesting are the cane-backed and seated daybeds and stools of the Charles II. period. Out of the mahogany posts of old four-posted bedsteads have been ingeniously carved some most artistic stands for lamps. Jacobean furniture is likewise to the fore, solid and handsome. One original feature here is material of which the designs are copied from old patterns, for curtains and draperies, to harmonise with the furniture of various periods. Second-hand furniture is a speciality, and charming gifts can be picked up cheaply. Every piece having been well made originally (often Messrs. Druce's own make) and now put in perfect condition and re-covered with tasteful materials, this department must perforce recommend itself to anyone with an eye to economy. Difficult to please indeed would be the individual who could not find what he wanted in the furniture line at Messrs. Druce's, for the stock is enormous.



FINE MAHOGANY TABLE.
Messrs. Druce.



SELF-RECORDING BAROMETER.
Messrs. Negretti and Zambra.

in all that considerable class of scientific instruments that make such useful, interesting, and handsome Christmas gifts, and that are often the very thing that will suit a person who seems to have almost everything that can be thought of: a barometer, a compass for the pocket or to wear as a charm on the chain, a thermometer, an opera-glass for a lady, or a lorgnette or one of their excellent field-glasses. We illustrate a self-recording barometer taken from the catalogue entitled "Gifts," which can be had from 38, Holborn Viaduct, or 122, Regent Street, London.

For a place at which everything is beautiful—so artistic that you simply cannot choose an ugly or objectionable thing, and where the trifles for a shilling or two are as charming in their way as are the rich and costly goods—there is none like that world-famous house, Messrs. Liberty's, in Regent Street.

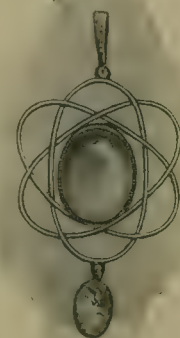
The various departments cover a great range of desirable articles. Many ladies would prefer to anything else some addition to the wardrobe, and Liberty velveteens and silks and cashmeres and woollen fabrics are produced in unique and exquisite colourings and in soft, artistic weaves. A bit of plenishing for the house-proud lady may be chosen: for instance, an embroidered Japanese screen to keep off draughts, a handsome sofa-cushion, a bit of decorative china, of which there is a great variety to be selected from; or, if a larger gift be desired, a comfortable chair, or settee, or a carved sideboard, or many another large and beautiful piece can be had. Myriads of little gifts, photo-frames, vases, pin-cushions, buckles, scarves, lamp-shades, and the like, are here. A catalogue, called "Yule-Tide Gifts," will be sent to applicants, and, when writing for this, be sure to ask also for the booklet called, "Moonstones." Our illustrations are of sample pieces of Messrs. Liberty's unique and remarkably inexpensive jewellery; of the moonstone pendants, the price varies from 14s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. according as silver or gold setting is chosen. The trifling sum of 8s. 6d. purchases the very pretty enamel pendant, with its silver chain complete.



MOONSTONE AND PERIDOT PENDANT.
Messrs. Liberty.



ENAMEL PENDANT WITH CHAIN.
Messrs. Liberty.



MOONSTONE PENDANT.
Messrs. Liberty.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



“BLACK & WHITE” BRAND.

A GUIDE TO CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

(Continued.)

NO possible Christmas gift can bring more lasting satisfaction than that which alleviates the discomforts of illness. Therefore Messrs. J. and A. Carter's establishment—at 2, 4, and 6, New Cavendish Street (the corner of Great Portland Street)—attracts those philanthropic and kind-hearted people who like to take advantage



THE "CARBREK" ADJUSTABLE BED-TABLE.

Messrs. J. and A. Carter.

also, are bath-chairs, spinal couches, and dozens of precious aids to endurance.

To buy direct from the manufacturer has more than one obvious advantage, and nowhere is this more fully proved practically than at Messrs. Walpole Brothers' Irish linen shops. They manufacture all their own goods, having a large model village near Belfast for their factories and work-people. The London addresses are four—namely, 89 and 90, New Bond Street, W.; 108 and 110, Kensington High Street, W.; 6, Onslow Place, S.W.; and 182, Sloane Street, S.W. A catalogue will be sent by post, but a personal visit gives opportunity of selecting from a great and beautiful stock of handkerchiefs, damask table-linen, real linen sheets, exquisitely embroidered bedspreads, Irish laces, and ladies' underclothing.

Invariably liked as a gift is a "Swan" fountain-pen. The holder takes a supply of ink sufficient to write many letters, and the gold nib can be suited to the writer's hand, and will be changed free of charge for some time



A SILVER-HANDLED "SWAN" FOUNTAIN-PEN.—Messrs. Mabie, Todd, and Bard.

after the date of purchase if the recipient's style be not perfectly suited by the nib in the pen as bought. A booklet of prices, etc., will be sent by Messrs. Mabie, Todd, and Bard, 79 and 80, High Holborn, 93, Cheapside, or 95A, Regent Street.

For those who are considering the purchase of a sumptuous gift to friends or an acquisition to their own home there could be no happier choice than an Angelus Piano-Player. The possession of an Angelus is a never-ending joy. It includes marvellous patented expression devices, the glorious effects obtainable by which must be heard to be believed, such as the Melodant, to accentuate the melody or "air"; the Phrasing Lever, to give complete control of tempo; and the Artistyle, the guide to approved interpretation of any piece of music,



THE ANGELUS PIANO-PLAYER.

The Angelus Company.

and other devices. With the highest qualities the Angelus combines moderate price; it can be heard at Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent Street, W., or an illustrated catalogue can be had by post.

A gift at once delicious and useful is one of the charming caddies provided for the purpose by the United Kingdom Tea Company, filled with some of their excellent brands of tea. The company's address is Empire Warehouses, Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and an illustrated list will be sent free on application. Whatever the quality ordered, it will be packed and dispatched direct to any given address by the company, who pay the carriage. Even the less expensive brands are excellent value for their price. Thus, the very nice tea served at the House of Commons is supplied by the U.K. Company, and can be bought for only 2s. 2d. per lb., while the finest tea the world produces is "Golden-tipped Darjeeling," at



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR, AND A READING-STAND.

Messrs. J. and A. Carter.

4s. 8d. the lb. Small packages of cheaper tea for charitable distribution are also supplied to order, at no extra charge.

"Vinolia" is recognised as a trade mark of excellence, purity, and elegance combined, in the soaps, perfumery, and complexion aids supplied by this well-known company, and to be purchased at all chemists and stores. The ordinary "Premier Vinolia Soap" is lightly, but delicately scented, and there are other Vinolia soaps, containing costly essences, which naturally come a little dearer. The "Otto Vinolia" breathes of roses, and the "Liril Violette de Parme" leaves upon the skin the sweet fragrance of violets. This should be accompanied by the use of the pure and sweet "Liril Violette" complexion powder, and then in the arsenal of beauty come "Vinolia Cream" and "Lait Vinolia" for occasional application, to keep the skin of the face soft and velvety of surface. Then there is a variety of "Vinolia" perfumes, all the most popular odours being supplied in the best quality. All chemists and stores keep the celebrated "Vinolia" preparations, from which a charming gift can be made.

Why Odol especially supersedes

all other preparations for cleansing the mouth and teeth is because of its remarkable power of suffusing the entire oral cavity with a microscopically thin but thoroughly effective antiseptic coating, which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it. While all other preparations for cleansing the mouth and teeth act only during the few moments of application, Odol continues to exert its antiseptic and refreshing powers gently but persistently long after use.

It is this lasting effect that gives to daily users of Odol the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected against the processes of fermentation and decomposition which, if not guarded against, inevitably destroy the teeth.

No other dentifrice or mouthwash possesses this precious and transcendent quality, not even approximately





"PERFECT SAFETY"

GOLD WATCH BRACELETS

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,

Have made a special study of these charming ornaments, and their "Perfect Safety" Bracelets now contain many important improvements to be found only in their make, the result being that they warrant them as fine timekeepers, not subject to the usual ills that most Watch Bracelets suffer from. They fit any size wrist, and are made in several qualities, from £6 to £25, or set with Gems, from £17 to £200.

These are sold at strictly moderate prices for Cash, or on "The Times" System of MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED BOOKS,

No. 1, Watches, Expanding Bracelets, Rings in colours (with size card), and Jewels, &c.

No. 2, Clocks, "Empire Plate," Sterling Silver for Household use, and pretty yet inexpensive presents, Travelling Cases, &c., will be sent post free, or a selection will be sent to intending buyers at our risk and expense.

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,

Factory:

62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,
25, OLD BOND STREET, W.,
AND 28, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.



The illustrations represent a few from the large variety we stock. Our list and samples—post free—will help your selection. May we send them?



No. 60— Gentlemen's Initial Handkerchiefs. Pure Linen.	Per doz 7/6	No. 210— Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, with Tape and Corded Borders	Ladies' Size. Per doz 7/3 Gent's Size. 10/3	No. 31— Royal Emerald Clear Lawn Handkerchiefs.	Per doz. 22/6
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No. 162— Ladies' Shamrock Lawn Hand-woven Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	Per doz. 15/9	No. 157— Ladies' Shamrock Lawn Hand-woven Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	Per doz. 14/6	No. 156— Ladies' Shamrock Lawn Hand-woven Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	Per doz. 15/3
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Price Lists
and Samples
Post Free.
LONDON.

Robinson & Cleaver,
40, D. Donegall Place,
BELFAST.

Orders of 20/-
upwards
Carriage Paid.
LIVERPOOL.

WINTER IN THE Cornish Riviera

Apply to Mr. J. Morris, Superintendent
of the Line G.W.R., Paddington Station,
London, W., for the "Cornish Riviera"
Illustrated Travel Book, post free, 6d.
JAMES C. INGLIS, General Manager.

BENNETT'S



£25
IN GOLD

WORLD-FAMED
"Standard"
WATCH.

Gold Keyless Three-Quarter
Plate English Half Chronometer.
Accurately timed for all climates.
Jewelled in 13 actions. In massive
18-carat Gold Case, with Mono-
gram or Crest richly emblazoned.
In Crystal Glass Hunting or
Half Hunting Cases, £25. In
Silver, £15.

Illustrated Catalogue Post free on Application.

Sir JOHN BENNETT, Ltd.,
Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturers,
65, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,
AND
105, REGENT ST., W. } LONDON.

WATCHES

FOOT'S ADJUSTABLE PATENT CHAIR.



AN IDEAL EASY CHAIR
THAT CAN INSTANTLY
BE CONVERTED INTO
A MOST LUXURIOUS
LOUNGE OR COUCH

Press
the
knob
—that's
all.

THE "BURLINGTON."

Simply press the small knob and the Back will decline, or automatically rise, to any position desired by the occupant. Release the knob and the Back is instantly and securely locked.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations. When not required it slides under the seat.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges. It is shaped to conform to anatomical demands, and thus supports the entire body, in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these Chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

Write for Catalogue, "Chair Comfort." It contains interesting particulars of Adjustable Reclining Chairs that meet every demand of necessity and comfort. Post Free.

J. FOOT & SON, Ltd. (Dept. C7), 171, New Bond St., London, W.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ALREADY the great exhibition of 1909 is little more than a fleeting memory. It is past, and nought remains but to take stock of the results. It can hardly be doubted that last week's show has practically confirmed London into the position of being the motor mart of the world. That unique and profitable privilege, once appertaining to the gay city on the Seine, has been gradually slipping from the French grasp, until the absence of an exhibition this year has absolutely clinched the matter. The Salon may be—nay, will be—revived next year, but the opportunity and the moment have gone. The fact that London would become, as it has become, the motor mart of the world, was heralded as far back as 1902 by Mr. S. F. Edge, in a speech at the congratulatory dinner offered him by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders after winning the Gordon-Bennett race which finished at Innsbruck. Few then gave him credit for the foresight he showed in this matter, as in the matter of six-cylinder engines.

All day, and every day of last week, Olympia was as though struck by the curse of Babel, for not one, but

admitted by every exhibitor, and when a British business man pleads guilty to something approaching satisfaction, things cannot be very bad.

Proof of the excellence of the new 15.9-h.p. live-axle Sunbeam, which attracted the attention of all the critics at Olympia last week, is afforded by the results of a trial to which it was lately submitted under the auspices of the R.A.C. This was one of the monthly tests, and though of no consequence in the matter of distance (105½ miles) the report of the performance is sufficient to show the highly satisfactory characteristics developed by Mr. Coatalan's new design. The bore and stroke of the four-cylinder engine is 80 by 120 mm, the weight of the car 1 ton 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lb., with a load of 4 cwt. 19 lb. The chassis carried a

and petrol consumption was 13.61 miles to the gallon. Speed up the test hill equalled 12.7 miles per hour.

Much interest was felt in the fact that the Wolseley Tool and Motor Company introduced five new models for 1910. These cars all exhibit interesting and striking features—for instance, trough lubricators for the oleaginous alimentation of the big ends and cylinder walls, with

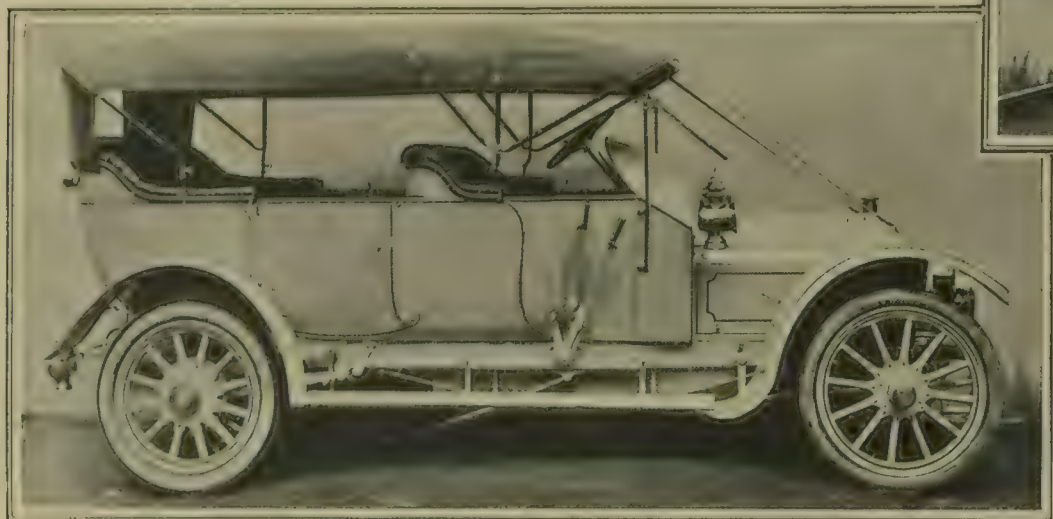


Photo. Coates, Newport-Pagnell.

A SMART BODY: THE "GLIDER" No. 3, BUILT BY SALMONS AND SONS.

An interesting example of up-to-date body-building is the "Glider" body, No. 3, as shown in the above photograph. It is designed and built by Messrs. Salmons and Sons, Motor-Carriage builders, of London and Newport-Pagnell.

half-a-dozen European languages struck the ear at the same time. And, over and beyond all this, the business done at the Show has been satisfactory. So much is

miles to the gallon, equivalent to 26.9 ton-miles per gallon. Highest speed on the track test was 49½ miles per hour, average speed over 13.8 miles was 48.66 miles per hour,



Photo. W. R. Duthie, Glasgow.

A CHAR-A-BANC AS A RAILWAY CARRIAGE: A SHORT CUT FOR MOTORISTS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

This is a 30-h.p. petrol road-motor char-à-banc, which has been converted by the Caledonian Railway Company for passenger service on the rails, with a trailer for motor-cars, across Connel cantilever bridge at Loch Etive, in Argyllshire, thus avoiding a détour of many weary Highland miles. It is an innovation greatly relished by motorists, especially those with experience of the previous ferry-boat method.

side-entrance touring body. On the road test there was one stop of one and a-half minutes, to screw-up a leaky petrol-union. The petrol consumption equalled 20.12

overflow to sump; combined air and oil pump, which means that these two important details are enclosed in the same case for convenience and neatness; so clean air, and not foul exhaust, is used for producing pressure upon the surface of the petrol in the petrol-tank. On the two smaller models a raked under-frame is fitted to carry engine and gear-box, while both have a splendidly designed form of under-worm drive. Then there is the two-jet carburetter, really two carburetters, but both controlled by one throttle, the smaller, which has a mixture pipe of ¾ in. to ⅝ in. bore, being used solely for starting up. The cylinder-casting of the 40-50-h.p. six-cylinder chassis is in very truth a triumph in this direction. The cylinders are *en bloc*, but the water spacing is enclosed by a hammered sheet-copper jacket screwed on all round with little screws to the casting.

Wouldn't you rather have a Piano that can be played both by hand and by Music-Rolls than an ordinary Piano which can be played only in the ordinary way?

IN almost every family there is usually someone who can play to a certain extent by hand. But don't you get rather tired of always listening to the same compositions played over and over again? Don't you wish that you could always have music of your own selection *and play it yourself?*

The PIANOLA Piano

is the instrument that you want, that every member of your family would like to have. It does not mean giving up hand-playing. The Pianola Piano is just the same in that respect as an ordinary piano, only it is a better instrument than most.

- ¶ The Pianola Piano has all the advantages of an ordinary piano, and the additional and immeasurable advantage of being accessible to everyone and making it possible for them to play all there is of music in a way that could not be taken exception to by the severest critic.
- ¶ The Pianola Piano has met with the approbation of all the world's great musicians. They recognise that it is the only artistic means of giving to all the ability to produce music, and that it is the instrument that ought to be in every home.
- ¶ Write to us to-day for full particulars, specifying Catalogue "H."

All Piano-players are *not* Pianolas. "Pianola" is a registered trade-mark, and only the instrument made by the Orchestrelle Co. is entitled to the name "Pianola."



THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY,

Æolian Hall,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.



Why the Orchestrelle Company can fully warrant the Pianola Piano.

In buying a Pianola Piano the purchaser not only secures exclusive patents and thorough workmanship, but he has the additional advantage of dealing with the actual manufacturers of the Pianola, the Weber and Steck Pianos. Made throughout in its own factories, the Orchestrelle Company can thus, through its own direct knowledge and control, fully guarantee its product.

Golf tiredness



Not tired of golf, of course; but just pleasantly wearied with the round of the links; just a little stiff, perhaps, and a little bit afraid of to-morrow.

Get into a hot bath, a

Mustard Bath

—one to which a couple of tablespoonfuls or so of COLMAN'S MUSTARD have been added. Note the immediate bracing invigoration; note the enjoyment of your evening, and the easy, lithe stride of the next day's round.

Colman's mustard

Then remember Colman's Mustard with gratitude.

Wolsey

Pure wool Underwear Replaced if it shrinks

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO H.M. THE KING

CARTERS

"THE ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN PAIN"

24 & 6, NEW CAVENDISH ST., & 125 127 129 Gt. PORTLAND ST. W.

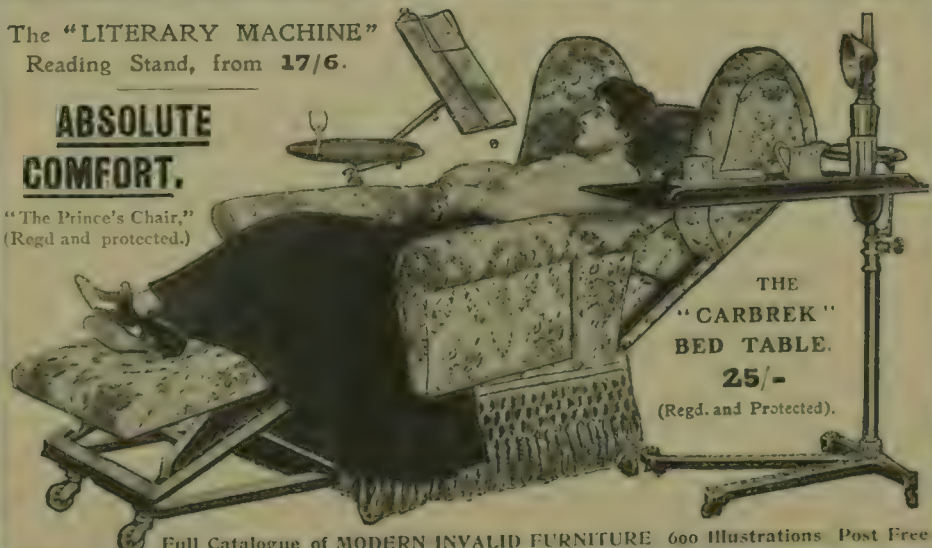
LUXURIOUS ADJUSTABLE RECLINING CHAIRS from 35/-

PRESENTS FOR APPRECIATION

The "LITERARY MACHINE" Reading Stand, from 17/6.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT.

"The Prince's Chair," (Regd. and protected.)



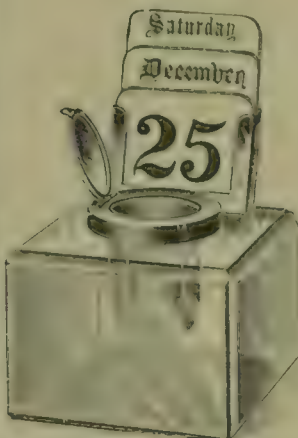
THE "CARBREK" BED TABLE. 25/- (Regd. and Protected.)

Full Catalogue of MODERN INVALID FURNITURE 600 Illustrations Post Free.

Mappin & Webb

(MAPPIN BROS. INCORPORATED.) (1908) LTD.

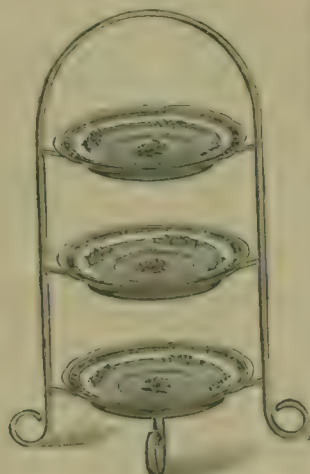
Xmas Presents.



B3370—Silver-Mounted Ink Bottle with Perpetual Calendar, 25/-, 35/-, 47/6



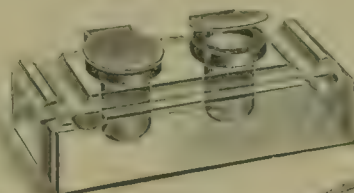
REGISTERED DESIGN. B3312—Lucky Devil Cigar Lighter in Oxidised Silver. £2 15 0



P785—Prince's Plate Sandwich Stand, 15 inches high, fitted with China Coalport China Plates, £1 10 0



P374—Best Quality Silver Plate 4-cup Egg Frame and Spoons, 17 6



B3111—Silver-Mounted Double Glass Inkstand, 30/-

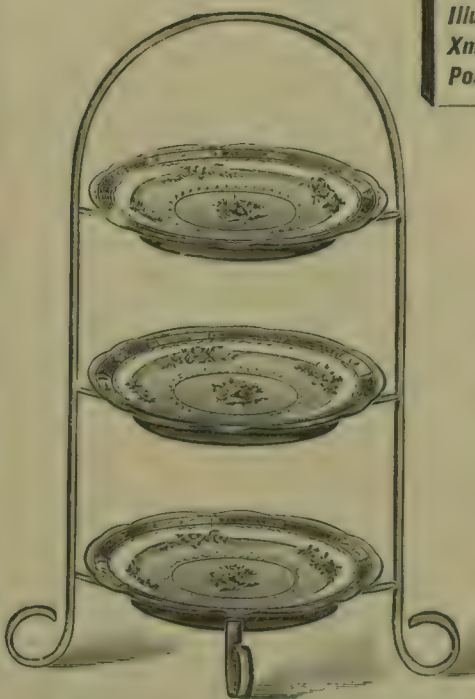


B2868—Sterling Silver pierced Sweet Basket, 4 1/2 in. diameter, £1 6 0



P778—Prince's Plate Café Set on Tray, with Coalport China Cups and Saucers, complete, as illustrated, £3 10 0

Write for Special Illustrated Xmas List Post Free.



P781—Prince's Plate Cake Stand, 30 inches high, fitted with 8 1/2 inch Coalport China Plates, £2 10 0



14,825—Prince's Plate Muffin Dish, with loose lining, £1 0 0



3258—Sterling Silver Case of 6 Teaspoons and Tongs, £1 11 6

London Addresses

2, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., CITY
158 to 162, OXFORD STREET, W.
220, REGENT STREET, W.

(Opposite the Mansion House).

Paris: New Showroom: 1, Rue de la Paix.

Also at 23, Boulevard des Capucines.

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ART NOTES.

THE present New English Art Club Exhibition is not less interesting than its predecessors for containing fewer memorable canvases. All the salient features are here. Mr. Wilson Steer's "The Horseshoe Bend of the Severn" is amply sufficient for its wall; Signor Mancini's study of a nude Italian girl stands for the whole of modern painting in its own kind, a master-work; Mr. Augustus John's "Girl on the Cliff" hangs in opposition, in two senses. These two heights lie very far asunder. The first, a triumph, not in the abject realism that deceives, like the painted flowers of the story, the bee and other discredited observers, but in the realism of light and colour, as Signor Mancini understands them. He does not trouble to be explicit, because he is at no pains to deceive man or the bee, and his background in the present instance is a confusion of gaudy colour. Whether it is painted from a woodland glade or an untidy studio is at first sight uncertain, but soon an iron stove and other furniture stare out from the glare, and we know that his olive-complexioned model stands, not on pebbles, but a floor. The uncertainty and confusion are realistic, nevertheless; the thing is from the life, tangible, actual, full of robust colour, air and light, and of the beauty which, by good fortune, bulks so large in this painter's vision of daily things.

On the opposite wall hangs Mr. John's "Girl on the Cliff." Signor Mancini's picture is crowded with surfaces, corners, curves; recesses into which you could plunge your arm up to the elbow; projections that you could lay hold of. Mr. John's picture is flat; its atmosphere is still and silent and unreal, and its cliff is not such as should be chosen by the suicide; for gravity, and all such actual forces, moderate their laws in the spiritual world of Mr. John's

inspiration. The picture is grave and beautiful according to the traditions that have given way, in modern painting, to unreasoning realism before the cry of "art for art's sake." Had it not been for traditions such as these, Carpaccio and Mr. John might both have painted as Signor Mancini paints. Indeed, Mr. John's pencil-studies from the life, and his earlier canvases, suggested that his power would

prove the most grateful member of the New English. "The Wreck" abounds in the cleverness which is, for the moment, the uppermost of his qualities. It is clever to have made the little girl, looking regretfully at her derelict toy ship, appear herself so fragile against the waves, but so large a personage—a beaten admiral—in regard to her spoilt toy. Here is a master of proportion: the waves, the horizon, the beach, and the baby are each measured, and to each is assigned its proper size, with such easy exactness as proves the perfect draughtsman. Another canvas, showing a lady seated in the fitful sunshine of a day that suggests winds and flaws of rain, shows Mr. Orpen at his happiest, a superlative that is strengthened by his evident enjoyment of release from the "interior." But the "interior" spells complete success for Mr. Stabb; such walls as he has painted have not made a prison for his brush. There is a delightful freedom and fullness of touch in his study of a maid in blue seated on a green couch against a background of delicate and inviting white.

Mr. Wilson Steer's landscape is proving, quite naturally, the occasion for another collision between the critics and the official caretakers of the art of painting and of the public taste. Mr. Wilson Steer is, according to one camp, a painter of signal importance; according to the other, not equal in merit to the great bunch of minor living painters whose works have been purchased for the National Gallery of British Art. Or should we not rather pretend that the caretakers are merely drowsy and inattentive? It seems impossible that any painter could examine "The Horseshoe Bend of the Severn" and not admit its masterliness. It is not a picture to love, unless you be amorously inclined towards pigment that is often neither gentle nor magnificent, but it is a picture to admire. It is the prose, rather than the poetry, of landscape; and it is great prose. E. M.



Photo. Rel.

TAKING THE ALTITUDE OF AN AEROPLANE FLIGHT: GENERAL JOURNÉ MEASURING THE HEIGHT OF LATHAM'S GREAT ASCENT AT CHÂLONS.

At Châlons last week a contest took place for the Lazare-Weiler height prize. M. Latham, in his Antoinette monoplane, reached an altitude of 1350 feet. Only half-an-hour before, M. Paulhan had risen to 1200 feet. General Journé is here seen taking the official measurement of the height attained by M. Latham.

have been lent to the service of realism rather than of the imagination.

Mr. William Orpen, who holds the field at the Gounil Salon and at the New Gallery, will for many

not admit its masterliness. It is not a picture to love, unless you be amorously inclined towards pigment that is often neither gentle nor magnificent, but it is a picture to admire. It is the prose, rather than the poetry, of landscape; and it is great prose. E. M.

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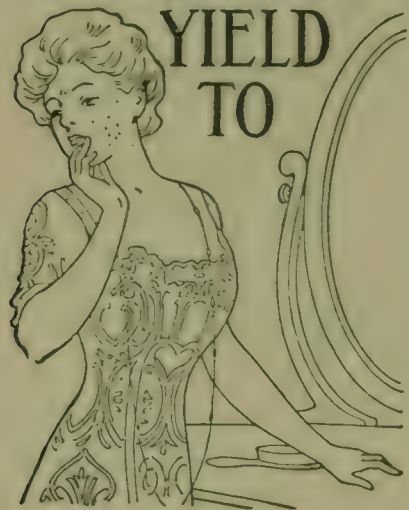
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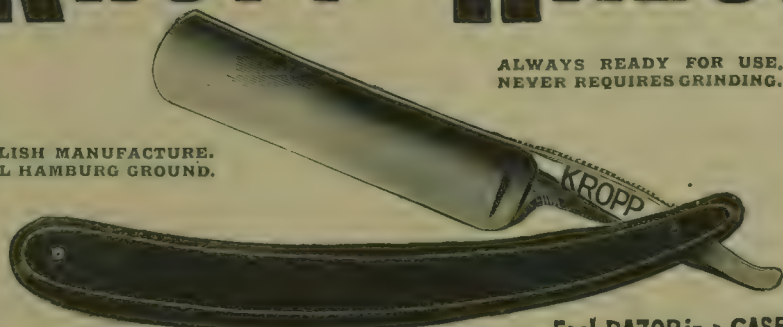
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MUSIC.

A RECITAL by Mischa Elman is always a notable event, and the young violinist's appearance at the Queen's Hall last week after a lengthy and prosperous tour in the United States drew many admirers who doubtless remembered his first performance in Langham Place, when he was no more than a boy with a reputation to make. It would be idle to pretend that the American tour has improved his playing. Not only has the restlessness from which he seems to suffer on every occasion increased rather than diminished, but he has acquired, or would seem to have acquired,

the habit of emphasising the difficulties he overcomes so easily. It is to be hoped that this was no more than an accident of the occasion. Elman's gifts are so genuine, his capacity for interpretation is so wonderfully developed, that it would be a thousand pities for him to fall into the mistake that is fatal to the majority of young soloists. The greatest player is surely he who can interpret a work as though there were no difficulties in it, who treats the music from start to finish

as a message he has to deliver to his audience on behalf of a composer who wished it to be expressed with ease, precision, and grace, but never with the attitude of the strong man who catches a cannon-ball on the back of his neck. Mischa Elman is hardly a youthful prodigy any longer; he now takes rank among the greatest violinists of our time, and will be judged by the standard they set. *Verbum sap.*

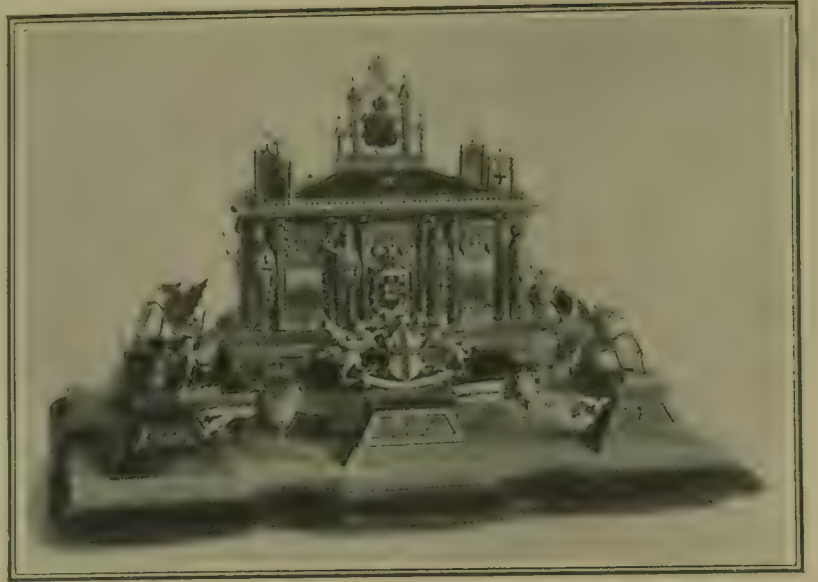
Mme. Elena Gerhardt made a welcome reappearance in town on Saturday last, when she gave a recital of German songs at Bechstein Hall, assisted by Mr. Landon Ronald at the piano. For some seasons past we have been accustomed to find Nikisch at the piano when Gerhardt sings, and it may be that she is more responsive to his interpretations than to those of other accomplished ac-

companists, or that he has a special gift that we cannot recognise as clearly as the singer. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the singer was not heard at her best; she did not sing with the engaging abandonment to her songs that we are accustomed to note, though even when she is not as good as her best she is a very great and very sincere artist. There is no suggestion, expressed or implied, that Mr. Ronald failed. This extraordinarily gifted musician knows most things, but he does not know the meaning of failure.



GOING TO THE GUILDHALL: KING MANUEL DRIVING ALONG HOLBORN.

Great enthusiasm greeted the young King of Portugal when he drove through London last week from Paddington to the Guildhall to lunch with the Lord Mayor and the magnates of the City. With King Manuel in the state carriage, which was drawn by six bays, were the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse, and they were accompanied by a royal escort of Life Guards.



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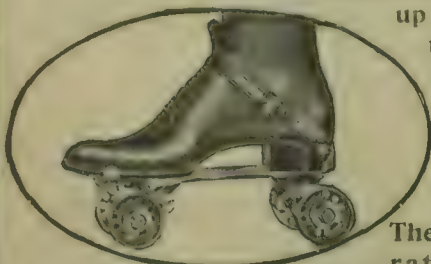
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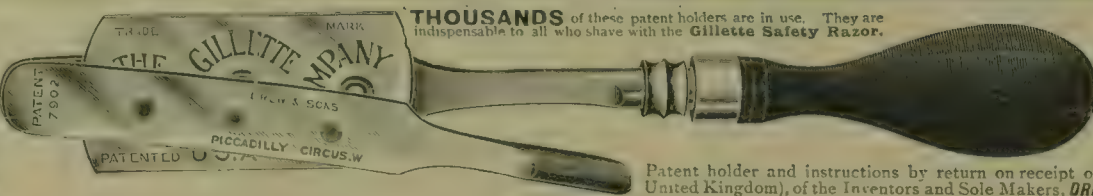


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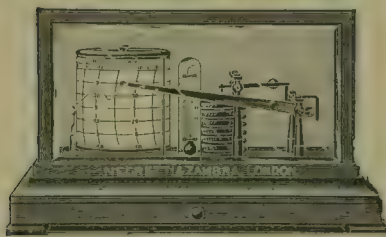
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P. JIRANI (Hyderabad).—No problem whose solution commences with a check is in the present day admissible for publication.
 JOSÉ M. DORDA (Lisbon).—Thanks for problem, which we hope to use.
 PATRICK MORAN (Fort McKinley, Maine, U.S.A.).—Further study of your problem gives us quite another opinion of it. It is a fine piece of work.
 EUGENE HENRY (Lewisham).—We shall be pleased to make use of the problem in the manner suggested.
 E. G. MUNTZ (Toronto).—Your contributions shall be attended to.
 MRS. KELLY (Lymington).—We are afraid you must look a little more at Nos. 3416 and 3417, as neither moves you give will solve them.
 G. W. MOIR (East Sheen).—In reference to your suggestion, we will consider the point, and make inquiries as to the labour involved, which must at any rate be very considerable.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 3405 and 3406 received from J. H. Weir (Charters Towers, Queensland); of No. 3412 from C. A. M. (Penang) and H. G. F. (Quebec); of No. 3414 from E. J. Muntz (Toronto) and H. G. F.; of No. 3415 from E. J. Muntz, H. G. F., Louis V. Law (Denver, U.S.A.), R. H. Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), Henry A. Soller (Denver, U.S.A.), and F. Grant (New York); of No. 3416 from C. Burnett, F. Grant, J. Isaacson, Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), A. W. Hamilton (Glasgow), C. J. Fisher (Eye), J. S. Wesley (Exeter), Albert Wolff (Sutton), Havelock Ettrick (Congresbury), A. W. Hamilton (Glasgow), J. Thurnham (Hemel Hempstead), John Isaacson (Liverpool), J. B. C. (Lisbon), J. Grogan (Gibraltar), Frank R. Pickering (Forest Hill), J. D. Tucker (Hilkey), Jos. M. Dorda (Lisbon), Cecil M. Asher (Bruges), and J. Dixon (Colchester).

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CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Championship Tournament, between Messrs. MORTIMER and MONGREDIEN.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Mongredien).	(Mr. Mortimer).	(Mr. Mongredien).	(Mr. Mortimer).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. B takes B	R to B 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	20. Q to R 4th	P to K 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	21. R to K 3rd	K to K 1st
5. Q P takes Kt	P to K B 3rd	22. B takes Kt	Q R takes B
6. Kt to R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd		
7. Castles	Q to K 2nd		
8. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 3rd		
At this point Black seems to have just that superiority which the opening promises, but this is a fatal mistake. K R takes B would probably give Black a winning end game.			
9. P to Q B 3rd, with a view to shutting out White's Bishop, should here be played.		23. R to Kt 3rd	
10. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 3rd		
11. Q to Q 5th	Kt to Q sq		
12. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd		
13. P to K B 4th	B to K 2nd		
14. P takes P	B P takes P		
15. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
16. B to Q 3rd	Castles		
17. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
	Q R to K sq		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3417.—By G. STILLINGTON JOHNSON.

WHITE. BLACK.
 1. Kt to Q 4th Any move
 2. Kt or R mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3420.—By J. M. K. LEPION.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

In our Issue of Oct. 9, we published a photograph of some remarkable earth-pyramids at Klobenstein, but by inadvertence we stated that this place was near Constance. This was not correct, for Klobenstein is near the town of Bozen, in Southern Tyrol.

Nice has now commenced its winter season, and daily the trains going south are filled with people seeking sunshine. The Municipal Casino opened last Tuesday, and a very brilliant series of comedies and operas has been prepared. The Hotel Hermitage, one of the leading houses at Nice, which is under the direction of M. Luigi Steinschneider and M. Alexandre Agid, opened last Monday. Louise Duchess of Devonshire spent last winter in this hotel, and is returning again shortly. The Hermitage will be quite full during the Christmas holidays.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE November meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund was very encouraging. The Dean of Westminster presided over the Caxton Hall gathering, and the speakers were Bishop Winnington-Ingram, Canon Duckworth, and Lord Hugh Cecil. Lord Hugh said that the great social problems of to-day cannot be solved by any improvement in machinery. Environment is changed, but the essence of the difficulty remains the same. "The essence of the difficulty lies in human character."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been suffering from an attack of lumbago, and was obliged to cancel his engagements for several days. At the time of writing he is making rapid progress towards recovery.

Bishop Ingham has had a very successful visit to Japan. He was warmly welcomed at the various stations of the C.M.S., and had many private interviews with missionaries and native Christians. He addressed a meeting of Chinese students at Tokyo. Some were baptised afterwards, and a number of others have expressed their desire to become Christians.

For some time a movement has been on foot to provide a church for Livingstone, the seat of government in North-Western Rhodesia, where services are still being held in the Court House. A brick building is to be erected, at a cost of £1300. It will be dedicated to St. David, and will form a memorial of David Livingstone.

The Bishop of Hull celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday last week. Unfortunately, he met with an accident a day or two previously through slipping on a banana-skin in the street. He is now recovering from the injury, which caused some alarm to his friends.

Last week, it will be remembered, a command performance was given at Windsor by the Russian Imperial Balalaika Orchestra. The pianoforte used on this occasion was a grand made by Messrs. Chappell.

We regret to find that, in connection with our recent Illustrations of Commander Peary's return (in our Issue of Oct. 9) and of Mrs. Harriman (on Oct. 2), we omitted to mention that the photographs are the copyright of Mr. George Grantham Bain, of 32, Union Square East, New York.

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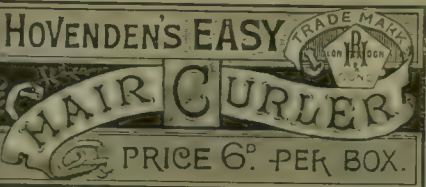
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ARE you tormented by incessant skin irritation, which makes you uncomfortable all day, and robs you of restful sleep at night? Have you an inflamed spot that causes almost unbearable burning pain, or are you troubled by sore feet, or cracked skin? Are you afflicted by that most distressing skin trouble—eczema, either in its dry, weeping, or scaly form? Are you disfigured by angry-looking spots, pimples, or blotches on your face, so that you feel humiliated when people look at you? Is your baby suffering from teething-rash or scalp sores? However bad the skin trouble you can stop all discomfort, disfigurement, and humiliation by using "Antexema." Very likely you have consulted doctors, been to specialists, and tried ointments without benefit. Innumerable letters have been received from those who despaired of cure or even relief until

"They used 'Antexema.'"

As soon as they did this their trouble disappeared like magic. However bad your case, don't give up hope. No case is too bad for "Antexema," for thousands have been cured by it after years of misery and annoyance. The fact that "Antexema" restored these sufferers to skin health shows conclusively that it will do as much for you.

"Antexema" is waiting to cure you, and give you ease and comfort. "Antexema" is not an ointment, but a creamy liquid, which you gently apply to the bad place. It is at once absorbed, and

forms an artificial, antiseptic skin over the affected part, keeps out all dust, grit, and germs of blood-poisoning and lockjaw, and it rapidly cures the trouble. Under the invisible, artificial skin formed by "Antexema," redness, roughness, soreness, and inflammation disappear, the

skin becomes healthy once again, and soon there will not be a single sign of skin illness anywhere about you. Skin troubles that have resisted every other treatment immediately look healthier when "Antexema" is used. Slow sores that refuse to heal start to improve as soon as "Antexema" is applied. Spots, pimples, and rashes that have persisted for a long time begin to go away

the first day "Antexema" is used. Whatever your skin trouble do not delay treatment a moment, for delay only gives it the opportunity to grip you still more firmly, and a cure becomes harder and more tedious.

The success of "Antexema" in every form of skin illness is marvellous. Among the last fifty letters received from cured sufferers, the following troubles are represented:—Cases of bad complexion, bad feet, hands, legs, and wrists, cracked skin, eczema of face, hands, leg, and neck—in one case lasting for seven years, and in another for nineteen—all cured by "Antexema." Other

striking "Antexema" cures included an irritating eruption on the chest, facial eruption which had lasted six years; spots, pimples, blotches, ring-worm, blackheads, and rashes on face and neck.

The thing for you to do is to

Use "Antexema"

once and you will know what a wonder-worker it is. The itching, burning, inflamed place will feel cool and comfortable the moment "Antexema" touches it. If you haven't slept properly for months you will get a good night's rest the first night you use "Antexema."

"Antexema" cures every kind of rash and infantile skin ailment.

You must use "Antexema" if you want to be cured. There is no other way. To try any other method is to waste time and invite disappointment. Ointments are worse than useless. Get "Antexema" and use it, because it gives every skin trouble notice to quit. For a quarter of a century it has been curing skin sufferers, and it will cure you. "Antexema" is cleanly in use, it does not soil your clothing, and no bandages are required with it.

From the thousands of grateful letters received may be quoted two which are characteristic of the others. For obvious reasons it has been made a rule not to give names and addresses, but the original letters can be seen by appointment. Miss J. B., of Bray, writes: "I tried many things for a disagreeable facial eruption, which was the bane of my life for six years and seemed to have become chronic. The doctors said the eruption was

of gouty origin. After consulting four doctors and trying all kinds of patent medicines I despaired of ever having a nice skin again, which was all the more vexing because I used to have a good complexion. When I got 'Antexema' I was so hopeless of a cure that I only tried it on one cheek to see by comparison if it did any good. The first day I applied 'Antexema' I felt at once

its cooling and soothing effects. In a few days, much to my surprise and delight, I had one smooth cheek and one rough one. I then treated the other cheek with 'Antexema,' and for the first time for six years I have a smooth face, and my friends hardly know me.

The cure is wonderful,

and I send you my best and sincerest thanks." Mr. J. C., Falmouth, writes: "I used 'Antexema' for eczema of my back, which had lasted for six months. I had tried several things previously, but they failed to cure, but 'Antexema

"Antexema" rapidly clears the skin of all spots and blemishes.

succeeded, and my skin is now quite clear." The proprietors have thousands of similar letters.

Whilst applying "Antexema" to the skin for skin illness, you should make a point of using "Antexema Soap." Many soaps irritate the skin and undo the good effected by "Antexema," whereas "Antexema Soap" hastens the healing process, and itself possesses remarkable antiseptic and germ-destroying power.

Never delay treatment in skin illness, for you thus run risks of some more serious trouble. Get "Antexema" at once, and begin using it, and you are sure of a cure. Refuse everything else but "Antexema," the standard British skin remedy, which is supplied in glass bottles, thus avoiding danger of metallic poisoning. "Antexema" is a remedy without like or equal, and it succeeds where doctors, skin specialists, ointments, and everything else has utterly failed.

Every chemist, pharmacist, and store, including Army and Navy Stores, Boots', Parkes', Lewis and Burrow's, Taylor's, and every cash chemist, supplies "Antexema" in regular shilling bottles, or direct, post free in plain wrapper, for 1s. 3d., including Government stamp, from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also obtainable everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and every British Dominion. Useful handbook, "Skin Troubles," enclosed with every bottle of "Antexema." Begin your cure to-day.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of MR. WILLIAM CHARLES JONES, D.L., J.P., of Llannerch Park, St. Asaph, and Oaklands, Preston Brook, Chester, who died on Oct. 30, have been proved by the widow and son, and Walter John Henry Jones, the brother; the value of the estate amounting to £404,434. The testator gives £500 to his brother; £100,000, less the amount settled on her at marriage, to his daughter, Mrs. Madge Spencer; £500, and during widowhood the use of Llannerch Park and Hafod, St. Asaph, and £5000 a year, or, in the event of her re-marriage, an annuity of £500, to his wife; and the residue to his son William Piers Montague Jones.

The will of MR. JAMES TULLOCH, of 7, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, who died on Oct. 15, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £121,380. The testator gives £1000 each to his grandchildren Dorothy Watkins, Gerald Watkins, James R. Tulloch, Elsie Tulloch, and Cyril Leonard Watkins; £2000 to his housekeeper Georgina Sutherland; and the residue to his children James Augustus, Herbert Murray, Frederick Henry, Clement, Edward Robert, Ada Mary, and Emily Seringa Watkins.

The will and codicil of the REV. JAMES BELLAMY, D.D., of the Manor House, Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, for thirty-eight years President of St. John's College, Oxford, have been proved by his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Coates Tylden, and his nephew, Colonel William Tylden, the value of the estate amounting to £335,470. The testator devised his property in Essex and Kent to his nephew Richard James Tylden and his heirs; and the

remainder of his real estate he settles on his nephew William Tylden, Mrs. Tylden having the use and enjoyment for life of the property at Ingoldisthorpe, Dersingham, and Snettingham, and a rent-charge of £500 a year. Subject to legacies to cousins and servants, one half of the residue goes to his sister and one quarter to each of his said nephews.

The will (dated April 29, 1907) of MR. HENRY WARING, of Beenham House, Beenham, Berks, who died on Sept. 10, has been proved; and the value of the estate sworn at £171,103, of which £140,698 is net personalty. The testator devises all his real estate to his son, Captain William Wheat Waring, but Mrs. Waring is to have the use of Beenham House and grounds. He gives his mares, foals, and horses in training, and his breeding-stud and £10,000 to his son; £500 to Francis William Slade; and such a sum as with what they will receive from other sources will make up a portion of £20,000 for each of his daughters. The residue of the property he leaves to his son, he paying small annual sums to his sisters.

The following important wills have been proved—

Duchess de Palmella, of Lisbon, property in this country.	£130,213
Mr. Thomas Guy Welchman, 16, Carlton Road, Putney.	£75,973
Mrs. Katharine Septima Nisbet, Beckington Abbey, Somerset.	£54,845
Mr. George Greenwood Pearson, 90, Lexham Gardens, Kensington.	£52,537
Canon Bernard Robert Wilson, The Vicarage, Portsea.	£44,474
Mrs. Emily Jane Crake Hanson, the Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.	£33,786

THE CONGO.

MR. E. D. MOREL, in his latest book, "Great Britain and the Congo: The Pillage of the Congo Basin" (Smith, Elder), is concerned not to reiterate the evidence as to atrocities committed under King Leopold's rule in Africa; but to sum up the diplomatic position, and to criticise our own Foreign Office for its abstinence from drastic action. He claims that his chapters are free from "sentimentality," which is more than anyone could truthfully say of the Introduction contributed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Mr. Morel does not hold the Belgian nation responsible for what has been done in the Congo Free State. But Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes in a sweeping way of Belgian iniquities, and drags in rhetoric about the cruelties of the Inquisition. A more tactless method could not be imagined, since not only most Belgians, but apparently most Roman Catholics in the British Isles, believe that Protestant bias inspires British criticism of the Congo Government. Mr. Morel's case is that King Leopold was given the Congo as the trustee of Europe, on the distinct agreement that the country should be open to international trade, and that native rights should be protected. The greater part of the country has been closed to trade, and the right of the natives to the ownership of the land round their villages is now explicitly denied by the Government. Mr. Morel demands that the Belgian annexation should be accompanied by the restoration to the natives of their old rights (which were recognised when the Congo State originally made treaties with the Chiefs). It will be unfortunate if the essential points are allowed to be obscured by side-issues and recriminations.

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In Black, Tan or Grey, Ladies' 4/11 Men's, 6/6

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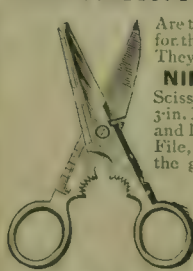
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the general uses to which they can be
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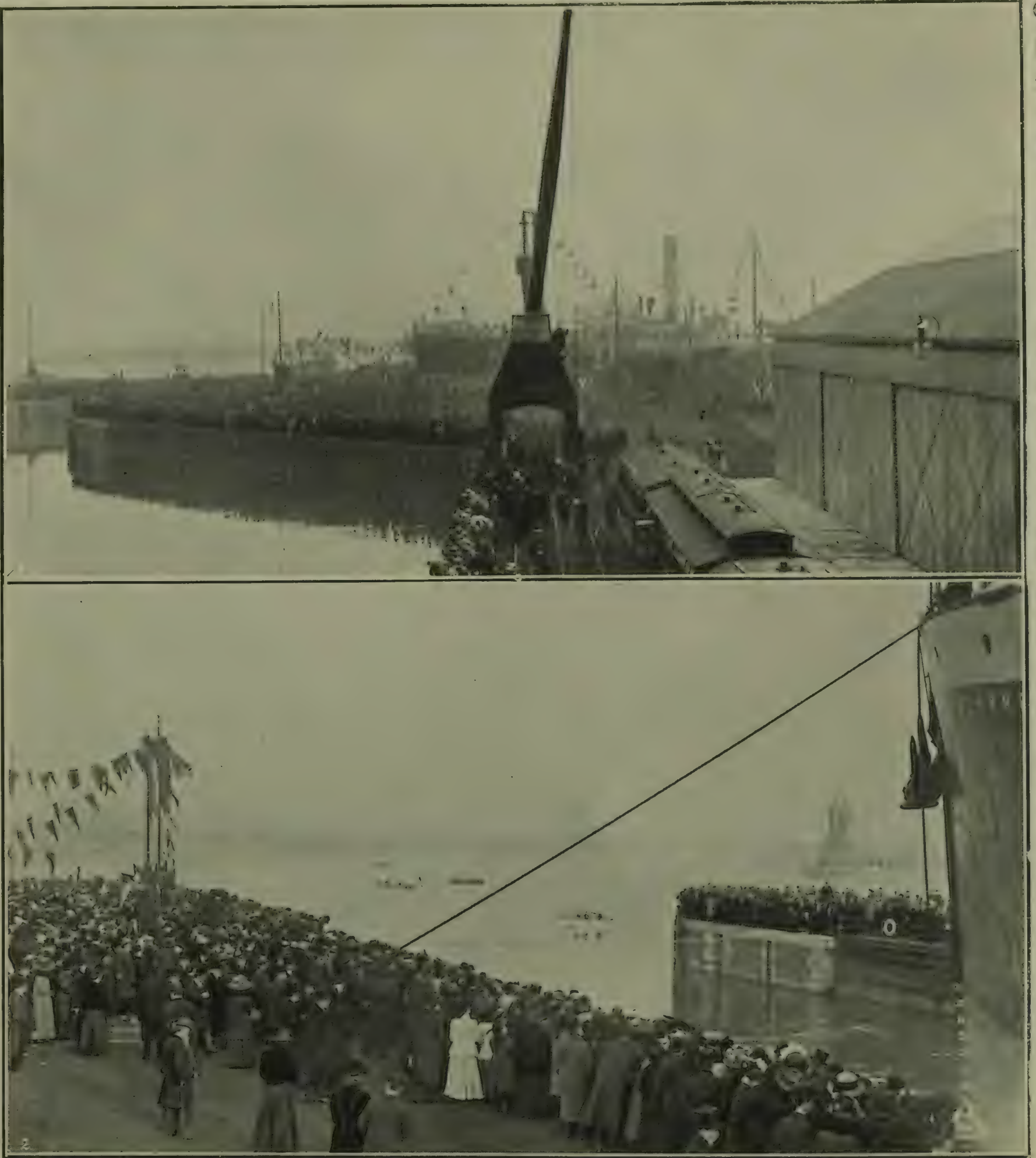
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BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT INDUSTRIES
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1. WITNESSED BY A GREAT CROWD: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING
OF THE NEW KING'S DOCK.

2. ON HER WAY TO BREAK THE SILKEN RIBBON BARRING THE ENTRANCE:
THE S.S. "POLYPHEMUS" ENTERING THE NEW DOCK.

THE OPENING OF SWANSEA'S NEW £2,000,000 DOCK: SCENES OF LAST TUESDAY'S CEREMONY.

Some fifteen hundred special guests and a large proportion of the citizens of Swansea attended the opening of the dock. The "Polyphemus," the first vessel to enter the dock, steamed into the lock at one o'clock. The Bishop of Swansea then asked a blessing on the new dock, on its builders, on the sailors of the ships that would use it, and the owners of those ships; Sir Griffith Thomas pulled a lever which opened the inner gate; and the "Polyphemus" steamed into the dock, breaking the blue silk ribbon stretched across the entrance. Sir Griffith then declared the dock open to commerce.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

THE GREAT WELSH GATE OF THE WEST



SIR GEORGE NEWNES, Bt.,
M.P. for Swansea Town.

SIR DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C.,
M.P. for Swansea District.

ALDERMAN DAVID MATTHEWS,
Mayor of Swansea.

MR. JOHN THOMAS,
Town Clerk of Swansea.

this, again, merges into the equally famous deposits of anthracite—hard, smokeless, and intensely hot coal—the deposits of which

NATURAL advantages utilised and developed to the full might well stand

extend over, or rather under, 400 square miles. The particular features and qualities of these varieties of Welsh coal are dealt with elsewhere in this Supplement in connection with various collieries and firms.

As long ago as the reign of King John, Swansea received its first charter of incorporation. Even then it was known for its "pit coals." Under Elizabeth it was a port of no small standing. But it was in the

of iron into steel. To-day Swansea's production of steel amounts to 400,000 tons per annum. It is the

home of the tin-plate, black-plate, and terne-plate industry, three-fourths of the whole manufacture in Great Britain being produced within twelve miles of Swansea, while the manufacture of galvanised-iron, chemicals, nickel, spelter, bricks, etc., are among other industries of the district.

These may be taken as the trades which the abundance of coal has brought to Swansea, and Swansea has in turn built up a great and ever-growing trade in the export of coal and of patent fuel manufactured from that coal. It is on Welsh steam-coal that all the great steam-ship lines, as also foreign and the British Navies, chiefly depend, for the speed of their boats, and Swansea's geographical position makes it the chief port for its shipment, as the nearest to the Atlantic. In the manufacture and export of patent fuel—in the form of briquettes compounded from the coal of the district—the trade of Swansea exceeds that of any other port in the world. The getting and shipping of smokeless anthracite coal forms another great branch of Swansea's trade. Complementary to these exports,

as the best characterisation of Swansea (both as a great port and an industrial centre), where this week has seen the formal opening of the new King's Dock, the first sod of which was cut by H.M. the King in July 1904. Twenty-three years previously, in 1881, his Majesty (then Prince of Wales) had visited Swansea to open the Prince of Wales Dock, and in turn that extension of the port had been preceded by the construction of the South Dock in 1857.

This three-fold enlargement of the port within little more than fifty years may be taken as the measure of the modernity and the rapid growth of Swansea. For, as the world knows it to-day, Swansea is a modern town, even though it has a history of a thousand years, and its grey old Norman castle now stands among modern buildings and looks down upon clanging electric tramcars and the crowds that throng the leading business thoroughfares. Only sixty years ago Swansea was described as little more than a pleasant seaside resort, and outside the immediate area of the harbour the shores of Swansea Bay still present a picture of wonderful beauty, as in the days when Walter Savage Landor wrote from Naples: "Give



A PREVIOUS OPENING OF A DOCK AT SWANSEA: "THE OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SWANSEA. FROM A DRAWING BY CHARLES W. CAMPION, OF NEATH, S.W."

eighteenth century, with the real rise of metallurgy and the substitution of coal for wood as fuel, that Swansea entered on the era of development which has raised it from a Welsh town into an industrial metropolis, and out

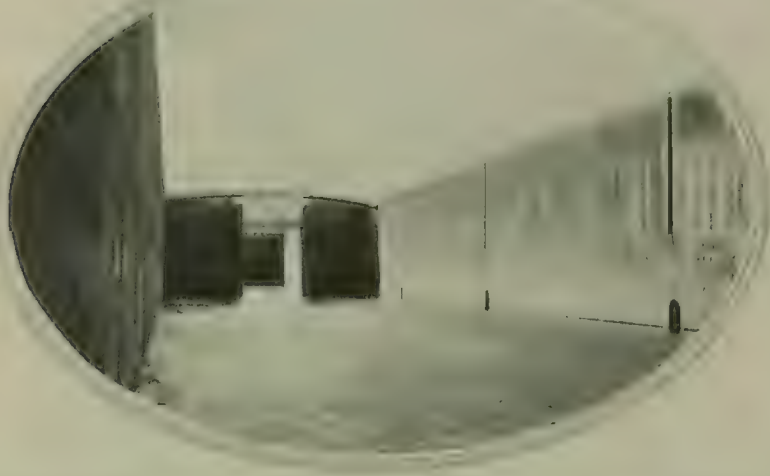
of a harbour for fishermen has created the capacious port where vessels come and go from all parts of the world. Her access to the rich and abundant supplies of coal on her very border is the magic which has wrought this transformation. For, first in the case of copper, and then of other metals, manufacturers and merchants realised that it was cheaper and better to send ores to be smelted at Swansea, with its command of the great Welsh coal-field, than to import Swansea coal to smelt ores where they are mined. Copper works were first established on the banks of the Tawe towards the middle of the eighteenth century, and under the initiative of the Vivian family (of which

Lord Swansea is the head), whose great Hafod Works were built in 1810, the smelting of copper became the staple industry of Swansea. To copper were added tin—now the most important trade of the town and district—gold, silver, lead, zinc, and their alloys. As raw material

however, Swansea has, in addition to her imports of raw materials for the industries of the town and district, a large general shipping trade, and, in particular, imports grain, flour, timber, and general merchandise. In the harbour and docks are to be seen

vessels arrived from, or about to sail with cargoes for, almost every country in the world.

From a population of 65,000 in 1871 Swansea has grown to a population which now considerably exceeds 100,000, while during the same period the total trade of the port, as shown in the vessels entering, has risen from a tonnage of 885,000 to 2,839,000 in 1908. Great as are the natural advantages of Swansea, it is to the manner in which these have been developed and extended that Swansea's leading position and growing trade are due, especially to the energetic and far-sighted policy of the Harbour Trust, whose work in the extension and provision of dock accommodation—particularly of the new King's Dock, opened this week—is traced on page iv.



WITH THE WATER OUT: A VIEW OF THE DOCK OF THE NEW KING'S DOCK.—TAKEN FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE DOCK.

me Swansea for scenery and climate." But in the course of nature Swansea was predestined to become the great metallurgical and industrial centre which it now is, and with prospects of development not less great than those already achieved. For Swansea is the natural

port and—as it were—plexus of the South Wales coalfield, as extensive in area as it is rich in the variety and quality of its deposits. From Pontypool, in the east, it runs to Kidwelly, in the west, and north from Tredegar to Llantrissant, comprising an area of nearly 1000 square miles, with deposits of coal which the Royal Commission calculated would take 1800 years to exhaust at the present rate of working. To this consideration of quantity must be added the valuable and strongly marked characteristics of the coal itself. It is divided into three kinds. On the eastern side there are some 400 square miles of bituminous and free-burning coal, which merges into a central district of 180 square miles of semi-bituminous coal—the famous Welsh steam-coal; and



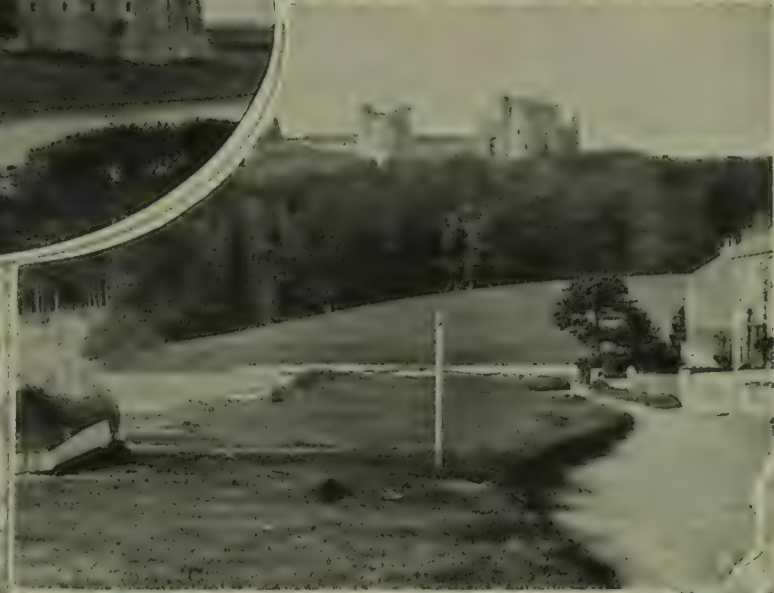
"A VERY ANTIENT, LARGE, AND WELL-BUILT TOWN, BELONGING TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT": SWANSEA IN OLDEN TIMES. The print shows "The East View of Swansea in the County of Glamorgan." The inscription printed under it is as follows: "Swansea in East Gowerland in the County of Glamorgan, was in the Antient British Language called Aber Tawe, from its situation near the mouth of the river Tawe, where it emptieth itself into the Bristol Channel. It is a very Antient, large, and well-built Town, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in coals."

for the manufacture of tin-plates, there followed the erection of steel-works, and it was at Landore, just outside Swansea, that Dr. Siemens evolved the process (immortally associated with his name) for the conversion

the energetic and far-sighted policy of the Harbour Trust, whose work in the extension and provision of dock accommodation—particularly of the new King's Dock, opened this week—is traced on page iv.

CASTLES IN WALES: ARCHITECTURE IN ITS FINEST FORM.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY THE PHOTOCROM COMPANY.



1. BUILT BY SIR WILLIAM AP THOMAS: RAGLAN CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM THE 15TH CENTURY.
Raglan Castle sheltered Charles I. after Naseby, and was taken by Fairfax in August 1646, after eleven weeks' siege.
2. FOUNDED BY GILBERT DE STRONGBOW AND REBUILT BY EDWARD I.: ABERYSTWITH CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM 1277.
The first fortress was for some time the stronghold of Cadwalader.
3. BUILT IN THE REIGN OF HENRY I.: MANORBIER CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM THE 12TH CENTURY.
Manorbier Castle was the birthplace of the topographer Giraldus Cambrensis.

4. BUILT BY ARNULPH, SON OF ROGER DE MONTGOMERY: PEMBROKE CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM 1094.
Henry VII. was born in Pembroke Castle. It was taken by Cromwell in 1648.
5. BUILT IN NORMAN TIMES: CAERPHILLY CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM ABOUT THE 12TH CENTURY.
Edward II. was besieged here by his Queen, Isabella.
6. BUILT IN THE TIME OF MARSHALL, EARL OF STRIGUIL: KILGERRAN CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM ABOUT 1223.
Kilgerran Castle is remarkable for its picturesque situation.

7. BUILT IN THE TIME OF HENRY I.: CAREW CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM THE 12TH CENTURY.
Henry VII., on his way to Bosworth Field, was richly entertained here by Sir Rhys ap Thomas.
8. BEGUN BY IESTYN AP GWRGAN AND FINISHED BY ROBERT FITZHAMON: CARDIFF CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM 1080.
William the Conqueror's eldest son, Robert, was imprisoned here for 26 years. The castle was captured by Cromwell in the Civil War.
9. BUILT BY UCHTRYD, PRINCE OF MEIRION: LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, WHICH DATES FROM 1138.
Llanstephan Castle was besieged and taken by the Welsh Chieftain, Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, in 1257.

"THE OCEAN PORT OF ENGLAND": SWANSEA AND ITS NEW KING'S DOCK.



EVEN before the development of the South Wales coal-field, Swansea was known as a port of call and as a fishing harbour, but with the opening of collieries and the establishment of smelting works in the eighteenth century there came the necessity of providing adequate dock-accommodation for the vessels which brought the crude ores and took away the finished metals. In that task the Swansea Harbour Trust has been engaged since its formation in 1791. The trustees, Sir Griffith Thomas being the present chairman, consist of *ex-officio* members, of members called proprietary trustees, and of members elected by the Swansea Town Council.

The first dock (now known as the North Dock) at Swansea was formed in 1852 by "locking" the River Tawe at its mouth and diverting the stream higher up into a new channel. Then, five years later, in 1859, the



THE NEW KING'S DOCK AT SWANSEA: THE KING CUTTING THE FIRST SOD, IN JULY, 1904.

A. O. Schenk, M.I.C.E., of Swansea. By an embankment running for a mile and three-quarters from the harbour entrance-channel to the eastern shore of Swansea Bay, an area of 393 acres was reclaimed. In this land the dock has been excavated and built to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, the entrance lock being 875 feet long by 90 feet wide, with 40 feet of water over the outer sill at spring tides and 32½ feet at neap tides. There is a remarkable difference between the capacity of the new King's Dock compared with that of fifty years ago.

In readiness, also, for future developments as the

Eastward for five miles from the new dock, there is practically vacant land, which offers cheap sites for industrial development, with immediate access to the sea, excellent railway facilities, and unexcelled command of cheap fuel. Information as to these and other sites, together with full particulars, will be forwarded on application by the General Manager of the Harbour Trust (William Law, Esq., J.P.).

In the matter of equipment for the handling of goods, and the loading and unloading of vessels, the docks have all modern appliances. In all, the quays are 17,300 ft. in length, and the warehouses contain a floor-area of 283,000 sq. ft. There are nine graving-docks. The railways connect directly with the Great Western, the London and North Western, the Midland and the Rhondda and Swansea Bay railways, which furnish full and complete access to and from every part of Great Britain.



THE FIRST VESSEL TO ENTER THE NEW KING'S DOCK AT SWANSEA: THE 12,952-TON "LUCANIA" IN THE LOCK.

It will be recalled that the King cut the first sod of the new King's Dock at Swansea in July of 1904. The first vessel to enter the new dock (on the 31st of last month) was the "Lucania." She is 601 feet long, has a beam of 65 feet, and has a gross tonnage of 12,952.



AT WORK ON THE "OCEAN PORT OF ENGLAND'S" NEW DOCK: A 70-TON HYDRAULIC CRANE.

It was arranged that Sir Griffith Thomas, Chairman of the Swansea Harbour Trust, should open the new King's Dock on Tuesday last, the 23rd. It was further arranged that the first vessel to open the dock formally should be the 4968-ton steam-ship "Polyphemus."



THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW KING'S DOCK AT SWANSEA BY SIR GRIFFITH THOMAS: THE GREAT LOCK OF THE DOCK.

Each extension of Swansea's shipping accommodation has been followed by an increase of trade that has called for the building of still more accommodation. In 1790 (the year before the Harbour Trust was founded) the tonnage of the vessels clearing Swansea was 74,926; last year it was 2,767,868.

South Dock and Basin, comprising seventeen acres and 5200 feet of quays, were opened. A third dock, begun in 1877 and opened by the King as Prince of Wales in 1881, has an area of 27½ acres, with 6600 lineal feet of quays, the entrance lock being 500 feet long.

Each of these additions to Swansea's shipping accommodation has been followed by great increase of trade, as shown below—

Vessels Clearing Swansea	
1790 (Harbour Trust founded 1791) ...	74,926 Tonnage
1857 (South Dock Opened) ...	537,068 "
1881 (Prince of Wales's Dock Opened) ...	1,041,993 "

By 1892 the tonnage had risen to 1,485,043; by 1902 to 1,996,567, and last year (1908) it amounted to 2,767,868. Since 1851 (the year before the opening of the North Dock) the tonnage of vessels clearing Swansea Harbour shows an increase of 953 per cent., while the tonnage of 1908 shows an increase of over 270 per cent. on that of 1879.

It is this striking growth of the trade of Swansea, the advent of vessels of mammoth size, and that foresight in preparing for the future that led the Harbour Trust in 1904 to undertake the construction of the new King's Dock, which has just been opened. From the cutting of the first sod by H.M. the King, in July 1904, to its official opening by Sir Griffith Thomas last week, the work has taken nearly five and a-half years. The engineers have been Mr. P. W. Meik, of the firm of Messrs. Meik, M.M.Inst.C.E., of Westminster, and Mr.

need arises, the Harbour Trust has reserved land seaward from the King's Dock for further extension. By reclaiming the land from the sea, the Harbour Trust

As a port, Swansea, in addition to being the natural outlet of the South Wales coal-field, which makes it the best bunkering port in the kingdom, and so of the greatest importance, has the advantage of being particularly well sheltered and very easy of access. It is the nearest important coal port to the Atlantic, while it is no fewer than twelve hours nearer America than is Liverpool. Pilotage into the Harbour is non-compulsory, both inwards and outwards, while the Harbour charges and rates are moderate.

It is now some years since one of the keenest observers of Swansea's progress gave utterance, as the fruit of his close acquaintance with its natural resources and advantage, to the dictum: "Swansea is destined to be the ocean port of England." Through the development of the vast mineral wealth and industries of its hinterland on the one hand and the extension on the other of its maritime position, Swansea is well on the road to the fulfilment of that prophecy, as may be shown by the continuous and enormous growth of its trade which, in the last eleven years, has risen from two millions to over five millions of tons. Towards the continuation of this amazing progress and growth, the new King's Dock is Swansea's latest, but, it is certain, not last contribution, for from her record of the last two or three decades may be foreseen the immense growth of the next ten years.



A 12,952-TON VESSEL IN THE NEW KING'S DOCK: THE "LUCANIA" LYING ALONGSIDE THE WEST WHARF.

has been able also to provide an abundance of sites for the erection of works, factories, blast-furnaces, saw-mills, chemical manufactories, etc., in close proximity to the dock, so that shipments can be directly received or made from the factory or works. Already some of these sites have been leased by firms for the erection of new, or the extension of old, premises.



A SIGN OF THE EVER-INCREASING SHIPPING TRADE OF SWANSEA: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NEW KING'S DOCK.

Swansea's first dock, the North Dock, was made in 1852 by locking the River Tawe at its mouth and diverting the stream. Extensions have been made from time to time. The South Dock, which was built in 1859, has a lock 370 feet long; the Prince of Wales's Dock, built in 1881, has a lock 500 feet long; the new King's Dock has a lock 875 feet long. Swansea is particularly favourably placed, and even before the development of the South Wales coal-field was known as a port of call and a fishing harbour.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANSTON.]

THE MAKING OF STEEL PLATES.

THE last quarter of a century has seen many changes and vast extension in the manufacture of steel; and in the allied industry of rolling steel billets into sheets or plates there has been as great a development in South Wales, which holds a pre-eminent position in the production of steel-plates and tin-plates.

This development is well illustrated in the record of the Grovesend Steel and Tin-plate Company, Limited, whose works near Swansea were established in 1886 by Mr. Joseph Harrop. Under his rule as managing director (which post he retained for twenty-one years), and that of Mr. Henry Folland, who succeeded him in 1907, the works have been doubled in size. Despite that notable growth, the steadily increasing trade of the firm and the high repute of its goods are necessitating the laying down of more plant. Six additional tin-plate mills are now being erected at Gorseinon, and

this extension is now being made though only last year, to relieve the pressure on the Grovesend Works,

That distinction of quality in turn follows the modern methods and up-to-date plant of the Grovesend Works.

As an instance of the way new methods have not only been followed, but are in the first place introduced, there is the fact that it was at the Grovesend Works that gas was first used for heating the rolling-mills, thus doing away with the expense and extra labour of the old style of separate furnaces, which required individual hand-labour for firing and stoking. The significance of that economy requires no emphasis. Yet, at the same time, the extent of the firm's output may be gauged from the fact that the number of men now employed has risen, until to-day it stands at 1000, and that when the six new additional mills now in course of erection are working early in the New Year the number of employees will be increased by some three hundred men.



ALREADY VERY LARGE, AND STILL GROWING: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GROVESEND STEEL AND TIN-PLATE COMPANY'S WORKS.

The growth of the Grovesend Steel and Tin-Plate Company's business has been as rapid as that of the industry with which it is concerned, and even now considerable additions are being made to the works.

the directors acquired the Hendy Tin-plate Works at Pontardulais. These evidences of commercial activity have their origin in the high standard of quality which marks every production of the firm, especially in Siemens-Martin acid steel bars and tin-plates.



THE MAKING OF SIEMENS MARTIN ACID STEEL BARS: IN THE STEEL BAR MILL OF THE GROVESEND STEEL AND TIN-PLATE COMPANY'S WORKS.

The most modern methods and machinery are used by the firm, and, as a result, their productions are of exceptional quality. The company's output is such that some 1000 men are employed, a number that will receive an addition of 300 early in the New Year.



Photos. Colquhoun.

AN IMPORTANT PART OF A GREAT INDUSTRY: IN THE TIN-PLATE ROLLING-MILLS OF THE GROVESEND STEEL AND TIN-PLATE COMPANY'S WORKS.

Tin-plates are a specialty of the firm, and an excellent specialty. Six new tin-plate mills are now in course of erection at Gorseinon, and it is expected that they will be opened in the early part of next year.

FROM GLANAMMAN TO THE ORIENT.

THE well-worn complaint that British manufacturers fail—when they do not actually refuse—to vary their wares and adapt them to the needs of foreign markets has its striking exceptions, one of which, at least, is furnished by the fact that in the manufacture of specially thin steel-plates (in both galvanised, corrugated,

the East lightness and cheapness dominate the markets, and in adapting its manufactures to the specific needs of the Far East, this firm has built up a large and increasing trade in that part of the world. This especial branch of trade represents one of the latest activities of the firm, and shows the ability of its

since its establishment in 1889, the works have increased in size, until to-day it has six sheet-rolling mills, which now turn out about 370 tons of finished steel sheets per week, while the number of men employed is about 350. Three years ago these works at Glanamman were acquired by the Grovesend Steel and



THE WEST WORKING FOR THE EAST: IN THE PACKING DEPARTMENT OF THE RAVEN TIN-PLATE COMPANY.

The company do much to disprove the statement that 'European firms will not adapt themselves to the requirements of the East, and they find a ready market the world over, and in Asia especially.

and the flat varieties), as required in Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, and the Far East generally, the way was led by the Raven Tin-plate Company, Ltd., of Glanamman, near Swansea.

It would be more easy to describe the uses to which these Raven steel plates are not put in the East than the manifold purposes for which they are now manufactured at Glanamman, which little Welsh village thus, by the influence of commerce, has linked itself with the so different life of Asia. Throughout

management not only to see but to meet the requirements of the new markets which have been opened up in Further Asia by the political developments which during the last decade have gone so far to revolutionise the long-standing conditions of life and commerce there.

The reward for this commercial perspicacity is shown in the steady growth of the Raven Tin-plate Company. This growth is the more remarkable when the changed conditions which have come about in comparatively recent years in the tin-plate trade are considered. Yet



Photos. Colquhoun.

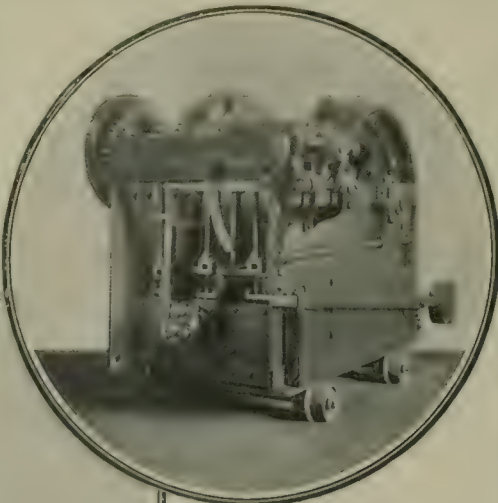
MAKING SPECIALLY THIN STEEL-PLATES FOR THE ORIENT: A PART OF THE ROLLING-MILLS OF THE RAVEN TIN-PLATE COMPANY.

Amongst the articles for export made by the firm are specially thin steel-plates (galvanised, corrugated, and flat) destined for Japan, China, and elsewhere, where lightness and cheapness are the two things greatly desired.

Tin-plate Company, Ltd. The purchase, however, has not meant amalgamation, for the works at Gorseinon and those at Glanamman continue to be run as separate individual concerns. Though also under the managing directorship of Mr. Henry Folland, the Raven Tin-plate Works retains its original individuality, and specialises in the production of the thin galvanised, corrugated and flat steel sheets of which it was the pioneer for the Far Eastern markets. The London address of the firm is Chesterfield House, 98, Great Tower Street, E.C.

WITH the development of the trade in anthracite coal, of which Swansea is the British, if not the European, centre, there came also the need for machinery to break, size, and screen anthracite. In the provision of plant for this purpose a pioneer part has been played by the well-known firm of Messrs. Sheppard and Sons, Ltd., of the New Foundry, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. Founded by the late Mr. Charles Sheppard, some forty-five years ago, the firm early began to specialise in machinery for the treatment of coal.

As long ago as 1876 Messrs. Sheppard took out their first patent for a machine to wash coal and rid it of stone and rubble. Many patents have followed since then, and the firm are still the pioneers in the more modern systems of cleansing, breaking, and sizing coal. Many hundred installations of plant have been fitted up by Messrs. Sheppard both at home and abroad. The firm has been called upon to supply most of the anthracite-breaking, sizing, and screening machinery in the coal trade of



THE VICTOR HAULING ENGINE.

Swansea and South Wales. By means of modern plant the "culm," or small anthracite coal, formerly of little value, is now cleansed and graded into four or five sizes, which render it many times more valuable.

The introduction of suction gas-plant has created a large demand for the smaller sizes of anthracite, and the demand for Messrs. Sheppard's washing and sizing machinery has compelled the extension of their premises. Among other commissions, the firm has recently installed a large coal-washing plant at the Lewis Merthyr Consolidated Collieries, Cardiff.



A FIRM THAT MAKES MACHINES FOR WASHING COAL. A COAL-WASHER USED AT BRIDGEND FOR SAMPLES SENT TO THE FIRM FOR TREATMENT.

The development of the trade in anthracite coal has made necessary machinery to break, size, and screen anthracite. In making such machinery Messrs. Sheppard and Sons are pioneers. They construct various other appliances, including the Victor Hauling Engine, which, designed for use with compressed air, is suitable for underground haulage.

EVEN 600 years ago "pit-coal" was so well known a feature of Swansea's trade that it was specified in the charter granted to the town in 1305. Metal ores of all kinds from all countries are poured into Swansea to be smelted and manufactured, owing to the abundance, cheapness, and particular qualities of the coal which the district produces. Anthracite coal and steam coal are dealt with elsewhere in this Supplement. The fluid and equally important South Wales coal is the bituminous coal, of which the Killan coal of Messrs. W. W. Holmes', is a prominent representative.

It is coal in the highest degree bituminous, burning readily and producing intense heat; it is therefore used in the gas-producers of steel works, in the manufacture of tin-plates, and for heating annealing furnaces. In addition, Killan coal is largely utilised for blending with harder steam-coal in the manufacture of the patent fuels made at Swansea. Killan coal contains as high a percentage as 33 of volatile matter, and is exceptionally clean, and therefore admirably lends itself to blending with



Photos, Colquhoun.

WHERE BITUMINOUS COAL COMES FROM: A VIEW OF PART OF THE KILLAN COLLIERY. The coal supplied by Messrs. W. W. Holmes and Company, the well-known colliery proprietors, is exceptionally bituminous, burns readily, and produces intense heat. For these reasons, it is used largely in the gas-producers of steel works, and for various purposes of the kind. The same firm deals also in gas, steam, and anthracite coals.

steam-coal and composition into patent fuel briquettes, exported from Swansea to all parts of the world. In contracting for the supply of these briquettes, the French railways, for instance, stipulate that fuel shall contain not less than 17 per cent. of volatile matter—a provision readily met by the use of Killan coal with its 33 per cent. of volatile matter. A large trade is also done with North French ports, while there is a growing demand for Killan coal for bunkering for marine engines. It was only in 1899 that the Dunvant colliery, from which it is won, was opened. But equipped with the most modern machinery, including an electric haulage and pumping plant (one of the first erected in the Western District of South Wales), the workings have been so developed that Messrs. W. W. Holmes and Co., 2, Gloster Place, Swansea, now employ between 400 and 500 men.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

NEARLY half a century's history lies behind the Swansea branch of the Metropolitan Bank of England and Wales. Originally the "Swansea Bank, Ltd.," was founded in 1872, when the trade of the port showed a total tonnage of 728,000 tons of shipping entering Swansea Harbour, as against a total of 2,767,868 tons today. In the financial side of this development a notable part was played by this institution, which in 1888 was amalgamated with the South Wales Union Bank, and so linked with branches at Cardiff, Bridgend, Llanelly, and other places. Four years



THE SCENE OF MUCH BUSINESS ACTIVITY: THE METROPOLITAN BANK (OF ENGLAND AND WALES), LTD., SWANSEA.

later, the resources and area of the bank's operations were extended by amalgamation with the Metropolitan, Birmingham, and South Wales Bank, Ltd., which in 1893 changed its name to the "Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales)." The nominal capital of the company is £5,500,000, of which £5,500,000 has been subscribed and £550,000 paid up, while the reserve fund amounts to £450,000.

DIRECTORS: Walter Evers Warden, Esq., Chairman; Morgan B. Williams, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; Stanley Baldwin, Esq., M.P.; Henry C. Field, Esq.; Robert Forrest, Esq.; Lord Glantawe; Rowland Hill, Esq.; E. Ernest Muntz, Esq.; Abram Creswick Rawlinson, Esq.; Lord Lynest J. Seymour; J. Weston-Stevens, Esq.; Fred. Wm. Nash, Managing Director; F. J. Hughes, General Manager; T. W. Islay Young, Manager of Swansea Branch; F. Gibson Smith, Sub-Manager of Swansea Branch.

WIRE-DRAWING.

IN the West Country the honour of being the oldest large firm in the wire industry is held by the Oakfields Steel Wire Works, established over fifty years ago. The original site was at Tintern, near the famous Abbey; but later the works were removed to Cwmbran, Monmouthshire, by the founder, Mr. Henry Crawshaw, whose father was associated with the famous Cyfarthfa works.

Over 170 hands are employed, and the plant includes steam and electric machinery. The manufactures range from stout durable wire for agricultural fencing to the fine wire used in making shoe-rivets and in many other trades. From what



WHERE ONE OF THE OLDEST OF THE ARTS IS PRACTISED: THE EXTERIOR OF THE OAKFIELDS STEEL WIRE WORKS.

Our photographs were taken at the Oakfields Steel Wire Works. The craft of drawing metal into strands is one of the oldest, and it is obvious that wire of various characters and strengths is used for many purposes—for musical instruments as for aeroplanes.

became a strictly home trade, the business has again extended to the leading British Colonies, where Monmouthshire men, having emigrated, have introduced to their employers the name of the Oakfields Works. Hence the "Acorn" trade-mark of the firm is becoming as well known in British dominions beyond the seas as at home. A distinctive feature of the firm has been the happy relations between employers and employed. The proprietors, descendants of the original founder, have been managers as well as owners, and as a result of this old hands, on emigrating, have acted as agents out of sheer good-will to the old firm. Among the other manufactures of the Oakfields Works are fencing wire, nails, staples, galvanised wire, barbed wire, and Bessemer wires. A speciality is made of supplying the ironmonger with his assorted requirements in wire, etc., with a dispatch to compete with the foreign importations.



Photos, Williams.

WIRE-DRAWERS IN THE MILL.

COAL WITHOUT FLAME OR SMOKE: THE QUALITIES OF ANTHRACITE.

TO the average man, coal is no more than coal, distinguished merely as good or bad, without any recognition of the wide differences which exist between different kinds of coal. The thousand

square miles of the great South Wales coal-field, which has Swansea as its centre and port, strikingly exhibits these differences of character and utility in coal. While the eastern part of the coal-field yields free-burning bituminous coal, in the western district it is coal of a vigorously opposed character which is found—dense, hard anthracite, which burns with a very small amount of flame, producing great heat and no smoke. These distinctive qualities have led anthracite to be authoritatively described as, for many purposes, the coal of the future.

Down to twenty-five years ago the production of anthracite was purely a seasonal trade of a few months only, and in the state in which it was brought from the earth—as “Large,” “Thro,” or “Small”—the coal was shipped and used for malting, hop-drying, and lime-burning in England, Ireland, and France. To Mr. Frederick Cleeves, now of the firm of Cleeves and Co. and the Western Valleys Anthracite Company, of Swansea, is largely due the development of the Continental business, which has become the major part of the whole trade. In the early eighties, as the agent for the sales of the Gwaun-cae-gurwen Company's coals, Mr. Cleeves initiated the export of anthracite nuts to France and Germany, and to every country in Europe. In order to produce nuts of the right size for burning in the closed stoves used on the Continent, machinery to break and sort the coal was installed at the collieries. From this beginning the trade in anthracite has grown to a total annual production of 4,000,000 tons of anthracite in Great Britain, of which the South Wales coal-field produces 3,731,000 tons. In particular,

observed the extreme importance of putting coals into truck in absolutely the best possible condition.

In breaking the coal at the collieries to the sizes required for the special stoves, a lot of smaller-sized coal is made, and in course of time uses have been found for this, when well cleaned and screened into various sizes. At first, only hand-picking was used to separate the stone from the coal—in “raw” anthracite there is a great deal of foreign matter—but this was found quite useless for the smaller sizes, so that washing the coal was resorted to. This sizing, washing, and preparing

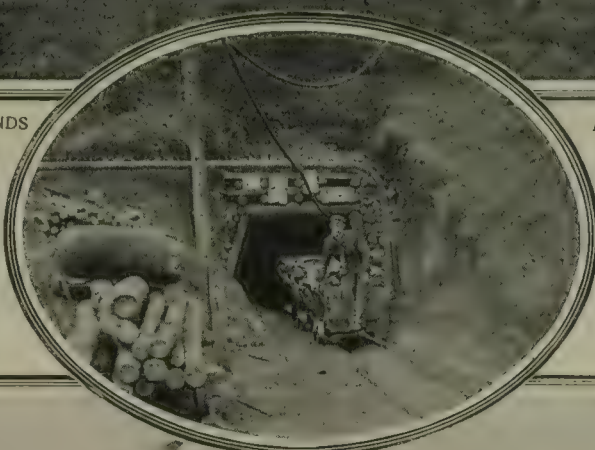
with, the strata being much more disturbed in the Western district, where the best coal is found. Nor can anthracite be produced in the same large quantities as steam or house coal. There is no company able to raise 1000 tons of anthracite daily from one opening, and there are only four companies now working in South Wales with outputs of above 700 tons daily.

There are almost as many different qualities of anthracite as there are of other coals, and as many different methods of preparing the coals for the market. Some collieries do not break any of their product, simply screening into several sizes. In all; however, Cleeves and Co. and the Western Valleys Anthracite Company break and screen their coals into eleven different sizes, varying from hand-picked and selected large anthracite, for malting and hop-drying, to machine-made broken cobbles, for open household grates, power gas-producing plants; “Paris,” and “German” nuts, for closed stoves and power gas-plants; while “Duff,” or very fine small anthracite, is used for making patent fuel; and Rubbly Culm, or rough small, is used for lime-burning. In its different sizes anthracite is also largely used in the manufacture of carbide of calcium in Norway, Sweden, and Italy, the high percentage of carbon in Welsh anthracite enabling it to displace coke and charcoal for this purpose.

In this country, the value of anthracite for household uses has yet to be realised, though in France and Germany closed stoves burning Welsh anthracite coal are the standard method of warming houses. So slowly and evenly does the anthracite burn, giving out its full heat into the room (instead of up the chimney, as in the ordinary English grate burning bituminous coal) that, despite its higher initial cost,



NEW CROSS HANDS COLLIERY.



A GENERAL VIEW.



WHERE BRITISH ANTHRACITE REACHES THE CONTINENT: A WHARF AT AMSTERDAM.



“THE COAL OF THE FUTURE”: ANTHRACITE AT CWMGORSE COLLIERY.

since the advent of the internal-combustion engine and the introduction of pressure and suction gas-power plants, the use of anthracite has spread to all parts of the world where power is required. One ton of anthracite used in a pressure or suction gas-plant will give power equal to ten tons of the best steam-coal used under boilers. One ton of Welsh anthracite produces from 170,000 to 220,000 cubic feet of gas for power purposes.

As stated above, it was Mr. Frederick Cleeves who initiated the export of anthracite nuts to Europe, and to-day the firm of Cleeves and Co., by the extension of its business and its amalgamation with the Western Valleys Anthracite Company, controls the output of the New Cross Hands Collieries, the Tirydail Colliery Company, Ltd., and the New Cwmgorse Colliery Company, Ltd. In all, the turnover in anthracite alone of the two allied firms amounts to 600,000 tons per annum.

The collieries from which Cleeves and Co. and the Western Valleys Anthracite Company draw their coals are situated in the western part of the South Wales coal-field, where are the finest seams of anthracite. The analyses of the coals produced from the three collieries are as follows—

	New Cross Hands.	Tirydail.	New Cwmgorse.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Carbon	92.73	91.60	90.45
Hydrogen	3.37	3.61	3.64
Oxygen	2.69	3.25	2.05
Nitrogen	0.45	0.44	1.06
Sulphur	0.79	1.10	2.8

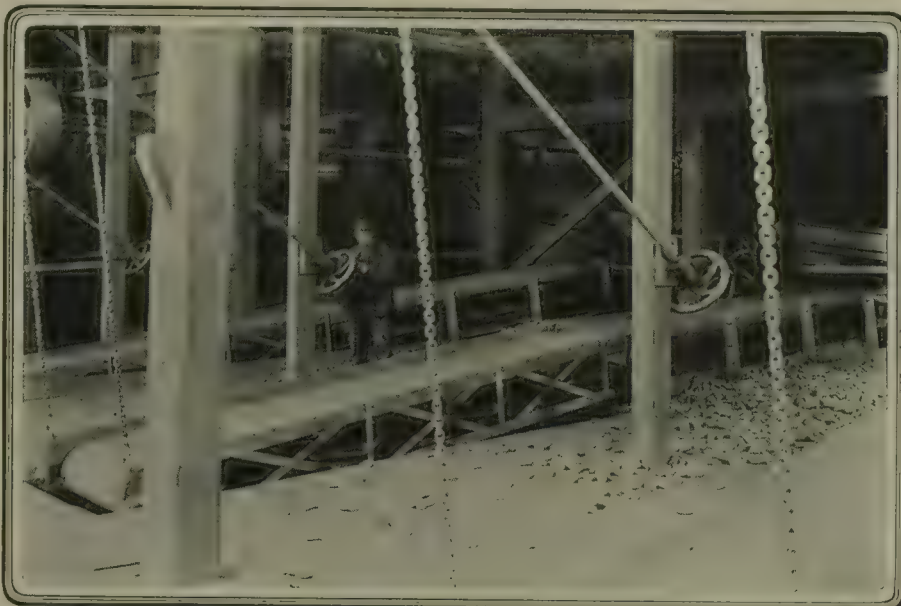
The collieries are equipped with the latest machinery for breaking, screening, washing, and loading the coals. From its establishment the firm has recognised and

the coal for the market is a most costly business. The plant is expensive, the wear-and-tear on the machinery is very heavy, and the waste of coal is great—all these, added to the very great expense of winning the

anthracite is no more expensive than other fuel. Moreover, it is cleaner; it is smokeless and does not soil the walls, curtains and furniture. It burns so evenly that the stove requires to be fed only twice a day, and the fire once kindled at the beginning of the winter need never go out until the return of summer renders fires unnecessary. For many years the conversion of the Londoner to the use of anthracite has been one of Mr. Frederick Cleeves' efforts, and from the Depot at 3, Mileage Wharf, Paddington, the firm supplies the bulk of anthracite used for domestic purposes in London, where Mr. Cleeves also has interests in the London Warming and Ventilating Company, of 20, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., for the supply of stoves for burning anthracite in the most economical way.

Of the two allied companies, the Western Valleys Anthracite Company and Cleeves and Co., the former is mainly engaged in the home-trade, and its railway trucks may be seen throughout England and Wales, while Cleeves and Co. have devoted themselves to the export of anthracite, which the firm ships to all parts of the world, being connected with the importing firm of Coal Trades, Ltd., of Amsterdam and Paris, with anthracite-breaking depôts at Amsterdam and Rouen. While specialising in anthracite, Cleeves and Co. and the Western Valleys Company do also a large business in other coals. In all, the total turnover of the two firms for 1909 will touch 1,000,000 tons. The chief office of

the firm is at Gloucester Chambers, Swansea, with branch offices at 23, Lime Street, London, E.C.; in Cardiff, at Atlantic Buildings, and also at Llanelly.



IN A GREAT ANTHRACITE COLLIERY: PICKING AND LOADING BELTS.

coal, makes the first cost of anthracite very high. Indeed, the better the quality the greater the costs of winning, owing to the greater underground troubles met

THE EVOLUTION OF A DISTINGUISHED FIRM.

A MANUFACTURING business, founded a century ago, which still retains its pre-eminence to-day, is witness to the energy and enterprise with which it must have been directed to meet the successive changes and new processes which have completely revolutionised the tin-plate industry of South Wales during the last hundred years.

This is the record of the Pontardawe Steel Tin-plate and Galvanising Works, founded during the early years of the last century. Originally the works consisted of four mills and an iron forge, but when mild steel superseded iron for tin-plates, more mills were erected. Adapting itself to the new conditions, the firm (which had been purchased by the late Mr. William Gilbertson, in whose family it has ever since remained) added works for making steel by the Siemens process. On the establishment of the McKinley tariff in the United States, the entire tin-plate trade suffered greatly, and the American export from the Pontardawe Works, amounting previously to as much as 4000 boxes a week, was practically destroyed. But, seeking a new industrial channel, the firm, in 1896, began to manufacture



A PART OF THE OLD SHEET MILLS AT THE PONTARDAWE STEEL TIN-PLATE AND GALVANISING WORKS.

manufacture of basic steel, the firm also laid down a powerful plant to utilise the by-product of basic slag by grinding it into the fine powder in which it is one of the most important and valuable fertilisers known in agriculture.

In its older industry the firm has an unrivalled reputation for the production of extra soft sheets and tin-plates, and for tin-plates for deep stamping. The demand for the Gilbertson Crown Charcoal, Lincoln Charcoal, Comet Charcoal, Parsons and Regina Coke brands has so much increased that modern and enlarged tin-plate works of six mills are being erected adjoining the steel-works. The firm has also a very wide reputation for special qualities of high carbon steel. In all, the firm employs some 1200 men, and early next year the new Tin-plate Works will find employment for some 400 more. The management of the business is now in the hands of Mr. Arthur Gilbertson's three sons, Messrs. F. W., C. F., and C. G. Gilbertson, who take an active interest in their workmen's welfare, and maintain admirable relations with their employes. The London representatives of the firm are Messrs. Phillips and Hill, 122, Cannon Street, E.C.



THE OUTCOME OF FOUR MILLS AND AN IRON FORGE: THE PONTARDAWE STEEL TIN-PLATE AND GALVANISING WORKS.

At first, the works consisted of four mills and an iron forge. From that time the firm has progressed much, and its works have grown with it. It employs some 1200 men, and within the next few months will find employment for an additional 400.

steel by the basic process, and in the following year took up the manufacture of galvanised iron, making a specialty of thin sheets for the East, particularly for Japan.

All the tin-plate mills have been gradually adapted and enlarged into sheet mills, of which there are now fourteen at the Pontardawe Works. Similarly the plant for basic process of steel-manufacture has been developed into the present half-dozen acid and basic furnaces now at work, while a new furnace on the latest lines, with a capacity of fifty tons, is in course of erection. On commencing the



Photos. Colquhoun.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS THAT WAS FOUNDED A CENTURY AGO: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PONTARDAWE STEEL TIN-PLATE AND GALVANISING WORKS.

The works were founded during the early nineteenth century, and the firm controlling them has more than held its own through years that have seen many changes and many new processes, which have revolutionised the tin-plate industry of South Wales.

BLACK-PLATE: THE MOTHER METAL OF MANY THINGS.

FOR every person who has heard of "black-plate" there are a thousand daily indebted to articles made out of or from this metal, the manufacture of which forms one of the most important industries of Swansea and the neighbouring district. "Black-plate" is actually the result of rolling down a steel bar into the required thickness varying from 10 to 40 gauge; but what black-plate is

numerous and diversified to mention. The manufacture of black-plate, indeed, is one of the staple trades of South Wales and the whole Kingdom, and foremost among the firms engaged in the industry is the Margam and Mansel Tin Plate Works at Port Talbot, Glamorganshire. This firm of Robert B. Byass and Co., is the largest maker in Great Britain of circled black-plate for stamp-

the works contain sixteen black-plate rolling mills and two Staffordshire sheet-rolling mills, four new rolling-mills having been recently instituted. In particular, the firm specialises in the production of black-plate for deep stamping and enamelling, while terne plates have also been largely produced since the first American Tariff came into force. The annealing of



AN OUTWARD SIGN OF A GREAT INDUSTRY: IN THE ANNEALING-ROOM.



Photos. Lewis.

BLACK-PLATE IN THE MAKING: IN THE ROLLING-ROOM.

THE MOTHER METAL OF MANY ARTICLES: THE MAKING OF BLACK-PLATE.

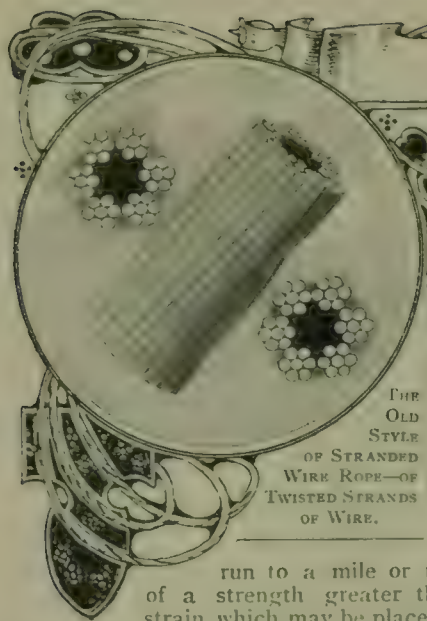
To put it in what seems to be a somewhat Irish manner, black-plate is tin-plate that has not been tinned. It has very many uses; and the extent of the industry may be judged from Messrs. Robert B. Byass and Company's works. Over 1000 hands are employed at these, and the most modern machinery.

may be better conveyed to the general public by stating that from it are made such multifarious and differing articles of common use as cooking-pans, motor-bodies, basins, jugs, buckets and buckles, buttons and the shelves of gas-cooking stoves, hooks and eyes, tie-clips, thimbles, ceiling-plates, and a hundred and one other articles too

ing. About 1000 hands are employed, and the Margam Works date back to 1864, while the Mansel Works were founded ten years later, the two being amalgamated in 1896. The business still remains under the direction of the grandson of the original founder. Equipped with the latest and most modern machinery,

the black-plate is carried out on the most modern lines, and the production of close annealed sheets up to ten feet long is a notable feature. In addition to a large home trade, Messrs. Robert B. Byass and Co. do a great and increasing export trade throughout Europe, India, South America, Canada, and Australia.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROPE



FROM the plaited grasses which primitive man twisted into a rope it is a wide step to the great cables and hawsers which are now built up from steel in lengths which may

run to a mile or more, and of a strength greater than any strain which may be placed upon

them. Between the primitive rope of vegetable fibre and the perfected metal rope of to-day there is the fullest difference, and yet it is one covered by the inventions and improvements of less than the last hundred years. Hemp has given way to steel; the ropewalk, with its hand-labour, has been supplanted by the certainty and power of wonderful machinery: instead of twisting together wires into strands, and of strands into a rope, steel rods of the greatest tenacity are intercoiled and locked into ropes flexible or rigid and of whatever strength is required, whether it be for the rigging of a ship, for winding up the cage in a colliery shaft, or the cable which suspends and carries an aerial tramway.

In this evolution a leading part has been played by the firm of Messrs. George Elliot and Co., Ltd., which was established in 1834 on the bank of the canal at Camberwell, where it carried on the business of the first wire-rope manufacturers in England. The whole work of twisting and combining the wires was then done by hand, in the same way that hempen ropes were made. Expanding business caused the works to be removed to Greenwich, and the firm (then Glass, Elliot, and Co.)

introduction and perfecting of the locked-coil wire rope with which the name of Elliot and Co. is for ever associated. Acquiring this patent, Sir George Elliot spent some £20,000 in perfecting and making it a commercial as well as an industrial success. The two illustrations at the head of this page show better than any description the difference between the old and the new styles of wire rope. Instead of being twisted in strands of wire, the locked-coil rope is built of steel in

afforded to the inside coils by the outside layer prevents the damage to the inner coils from friction; and these inner coils, which are never exposed,

constitute half the strength of the rope, and thus afford great safety. The way the individual wires are interlocked prevents any one wire from rising out of its place, and keeps the whole rope compact and firmly together, although this locked-coil rope is more flexible than the old style.

Nearly all the large ropes used in mining all over the world are now made according to this principle of construction. By its safety and security it has abolished the terrifying disasters which followed the breaking of the ropes which haul up the cages from the shafts of coal or gold or other mines. To the layman it seems impossible that any rope could bear the strain placed upon it, or that it could be manufactured of the size and flexibility which distinguish the product of this firm, the pioneers of and still pre-eminent in the trade. One recent order executed by Messrs. George Elliot and Co. was for a rope half a mile in length, 6½ in. in circumference and with a strength of 240 tons; while, when required, ropes up to 9½ in. circumference (3 in. diameter) are made by the firm. To the skill and experience with which the ropes are made must be added the independence and severity of the tests through which each rope goes before its dispatch by the firm. To ensure to the fullest extent the quality of the ropes, the firm has acquired steel-making

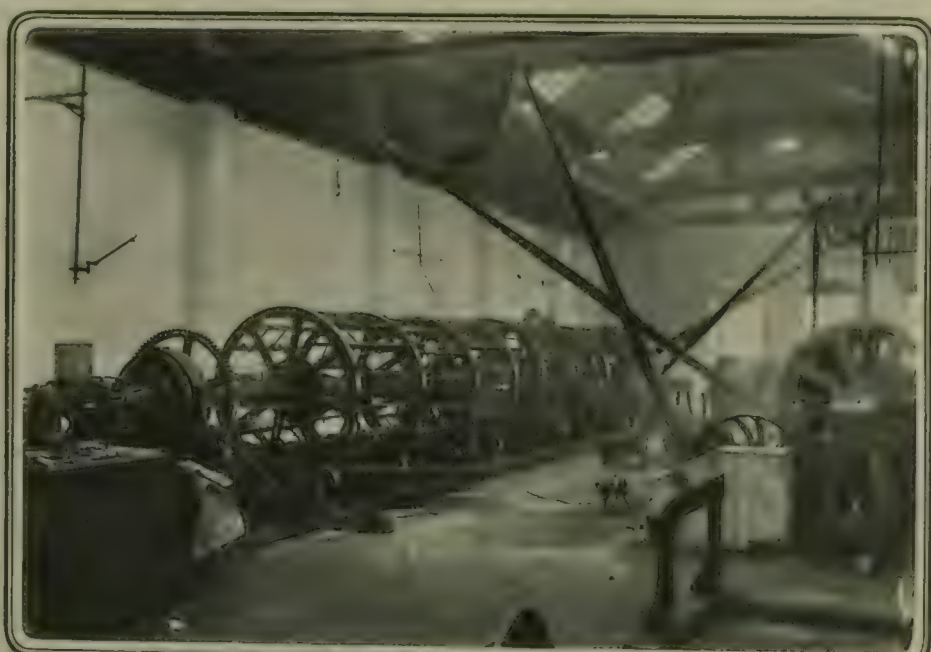


A GENERAL VIEW OF PART OF THE WORKS.

a manner which ensures the greatest strength and security. As compared with the old stranded make, these ropes have a greater roundness, and a consequent increased surface to take the friction. Strength for



PART OF THE CARDIFF WORKS AT THE PRESENT TIME.



ONE OF THE ROPE-MAKING MACHINES.

was held in such high reputation that it was called upon to manufacture the metal coverings for the first submarine cables. The insulated cores were made for these by the Gutta Percha Company, and the covering wires, etc., by Messrs. Glass, Elliot and Co., who thus had the proud distinction of making one-half of the first submarine Atlantic cable, laid and completed in August 1858. For their share in this epoch-making achievement honours were bestowed on both partners, Mr. Glass being made a Knight, and Mr. George Elliot being subsequently created a Baronet. It was as makers of wire ropes that the firm was called in to assist in the construction of submarine cables, and, as the two branches of work began to call for differential management, the business was divided in 1864, the partnership dissolved, and the manufacture of wire ropes passed under the management of Mr. George Elliot.

Four years earlier the works had been removed from Greenwich to Cardiff, where the originally modest premises have been greatly enlarged. At once a cause and a consequence of this growth is the firm's enterprise in the

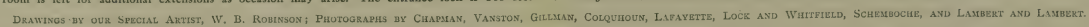
strength, they are lighter than the old kind of rope: a locked-coil rope 3 in. in circumference, weighing only 14 lb. per fathom, equals the old-style rope 4 in. in circumference, weighing 18½ lb. per fathom. The protection

works in Sheffield, so that from the manufacture of billets of the finest steel to the evolution of the completed rope, every process is carried on under the direction of George Elliot and Co. The steel out of which the ropes are made is of the very highest temper, often as much as 120 to 125 tons per square inch.

Excellence to-day and the reputation of three-quarters of a century make it a matter of course that the firm's trade for wire ropes of every description, from haulage ropes for mines to galvanised hawsers, rigging and strand ropes, extends all over the world, and is particularly active in India and the Colonies, as also in South America, and even in the United States, where, when the best wire ropes are required, quality so prevails over the tariff that the cost is subordinated, and the order sent to Messrs. Elliot and Co., Ltd., who, to their activities of to-day add the attraction, in their head offices, 16, Great George Street, Westminster, London, of a large and interesting collection of sections of the various submarine cables of which the firm was called in to complete the manufacture.



TO ILLUSTRATE A RAPID GROWTH: MESSRS. GLASS, ELLIOT, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE PREMISES AT CARDIFF AS THEY WERE IN 1862.



PATENT FUEL.

IN the production of patent fuel, or briquettes of compressed coal, Swansea exceeds the output of any other port in the United Kingdom. To the fact of Swansea's position as the natural port of the South Wales coal-field may be added, in this respect, the enterprise of the Graigola Merthyr Company, Ltd., whose works, adjoining the North Dock, have a productive capacity of 450,000 tons of patent fuel per annum, which will be increased to three-quarters of a million tons a year on the completion of further works adjoining the entrance to the new King's Dock.

A reason for this leading position of the firm is that shortly after its establishment fifty years ago by the late Mr. Thomas Cory, J.P., and Mr. Frank Ash Yeo, M.P., collieries for the supply of the small coal for the manufacture of patent fuel were acquired at Resolven and Clydach. The quality of the coal, and consequently of the briquettes, led to the creation of so large a trade that from the Pentre-guinea Works, in which the business was first started, on the banks of the Tawe, a removal was made ten years later to the present works in the North Dock Basin, on the site of the old pottery which produced the famous Swansea china.

Extensions and enlargements here have brought up the capacity of the works to 150,000 tons a year. Great as is that capacity, it is frequently exceeded by the demand for the "Locomotive" brand of patent fuel, which throughout the world enjoys the highest reputation for unrivalled cleanliness, combined with exceptional steaming properties. This patent fuel is extensively used on railways and for general steam purposes on account of its great heat-giving power, and its exceptionally low percentage of ash. To meet this growing demand, and in view of the approaching termination of the leases of the old premises, the company has secured a large area of land on the right of the entrance to the new King's Dock. New works are now being erected here, and will, when completed, have a capacity of 750,000 tons a year, while the frontage of 600 feet to the dock will accommodate the largest steamers afloat, and the most modern and up-to-date equipment will ensure the speediest dispatch of patent-fuel cargoes, irrespective of size.

In more recent years the Graigola Merthyr Company has added to its original undertakings the Clydach Merthyr and Cwm Collieries at Clydach-on-Tawe, and the Graig Merthyr Colliery at Pontardulais, from which a dry steam-coal of great purity and high calorific power is produced to the extent of some two thousand five hundred tons a day.

These coals are well known as amongst the cleanest and purest in South Wales, are much appreciated throughout the whole of France and Ireland, and from their high evaporative power are admirably adapted for stationary engines, distilleries, etc. The cobbles and nuts are extensively used in France for domestic purposes. The walnuts are used in gas-producer plant with satisfactory results.

Further extensions of the colliery enterprises of the company are in course of arrangement. In addition to its manufacture of patent fuel and the production of coal at its own collieries, the firm also makes large shipments of North Country, Cardiff, and anthracite coal, the company's total turnover being about a million tons per annum and steadily increasing.

During the past few years, the company has purchased depôts at La Pallice, Marans, Rochefort, Dieppe, St. Malo, Rennes, and St. Brieuc, and these various depôts are being combined in one important company, now in course of construction, under the style of the Société Française Graigola Merthyr, with head offices at 47, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris.

The Directors are M. Jules Mesnier (Chairman), Mr. F. Cory Yeo (Managing Director), Mr. W. T. Farr (commercial department), Mr. S. L. Gregor (engineering department), and M. A. Lawrence.

"THE COUNTRY OF CASTLES": SOUTH WALES.

WALES—especially South Wales—is rich in picturesque ruins of historic castles, which generally, owing to the mountainous character of the country, are not only romantic in themselves, but are grandly situated on their rocky heights, and add to the beauty and interest of the landscape.

Cardiff Castle dates back to the Norman Conquest, and figured largely in the wars of the Middle Ages, as well as later in the Civil War, when it was captured by Cromwell. Robert of Normandy, son of the Conqueror, was imprisoned in it for twenty-six years by his brothers, William Rufus and Henry I. It was restored by the late Marquess of Bute, whose son is now its owner. Caerphilly Castle, whose majestic ruins and walls, covering about thirty acres, show it to have been one of the largest castles of antiquity, was once the border fortress of the Welsh Marches. Edward II. took refuge in it when it belonged to Hugh le Despenser, and it was for some time besieged by his Queen, Isabella. In the year 1400 it was held by Owen Glendower, of whose border warfare we read in Shakespeare's "Henry IV."—

A post from Wales, laden with heavy news;
Whose worst was that the noble Mortimer,
Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the irregular and wild Glendower,
Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken.

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra visited the ruins of Caerphilly in July 1907. Pembrokeshire is a country of castles. Those of Carew, Pembroke, and Manorbier are all within the compass of a day's drive from Pembroke or Tenby. Manorbier Castle was begun in the reign of Henry I., and took its final shape in the time of Elizabeth. It was the birthplace in the twelfth century of the historian, Giraldus Cambrensis. Carew Castle is equally ancient. Henry VII., when on his way to Bosworth Field, was entertained in it by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who held a great tournament there for five days in his honour. The same King was born in Pembroke Castle, which was first built in 1094. It withstood several sieges at different times, and has been twice burned. In 1648 it surrendered to Cromwell, after a gallant defence.

Llanstephan Castle, in Carmarthenshire, stands on the top of a steep hill, the base of which is washed by the sea, on the estuary of the Towy, where it flows into Carmarthen Bay. The castle is said to have been built by Uchtryd, Prince of Meirion, in 1138, and though little of it now remains, it was undoubtedly a fortress of great strength. It was besieged and captured by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in 1257. There are signs of fourteenth-century work in the tower that still stands.

One of the most picturesquely situated of the Welsh castles is that of Kilgerran, about three miles from Cardigan. In a deep and narrow glen, covered with woods on either side, through which the river Teifi pursues its broken channel to the sea, a huge bare rock stands boldly out, and on its summit are the ruins of Kilgerran Castle. It is said by Caradoc to have been built about the year 1223, when the Welsh were defeated by Marshall Earl of Striguil (Chepstow). Kilgerran Castle is the scene of Warton's poem, "King Arthur's Grave."

Perhaps the most beautiful ruins of all the old Welsh Border Castles are those of Raglan Castle, near Monmouth. Although, of course, not officially in Wales, Monmouthshire is by many people claimed as a Welsh county, and with a good deal of reason. Its inhabitants are largely of Welsh origin, and most of them can speak the Welsh language fluently. Raglan Castle, as it now stands, dates from Henry V., but it probably occupies the site of a more ancient stronghold. It is believed to have been built by Sir William ap Thomas and his son William, Earl of Pembroke, who was beheaded in 1499. Henry VII., when Earl of Richmond, was kept prisoner here by Edward IV., and Charles I. took refuge at Raglan after Naseby. Later, when Charles had left Monmouthshire, the castle was besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax for nearly three months. It fell at length, being the last fortress to hold out for the King.

A STRONGHOLD OF MODERN COMMERCE.

WHERE the ruins of old Swansea Castle look down on High Street and Oxford Street, is now the business centre of modern Swansea. Facing, and, indeed, overtopping the old Norman stronghold, is a great handsome building rising five storeys high and standing four-square, with a frontage of over six hundred feet. It is a stronghold of the modern kind: the emporium of the business established in 1861 by Mr. Benjamin Evans and now so enlarged and famous, under the administration of the Managing Director, Mr. E. Meredith Thomas, that Ben. Evans and Co.'s Stores at Swansea are known as the "shopping centre" of South Wales. From a comparatively small beginning the business has so grown and been extended that on the rebuilding of the premises in 1894, they were formally opened by the Mayor and Corporation in recognition of the great improvements which the firm's structural alterations had effected in the centre of the town. Since then further additions have been made to the premises, which now contain a floor space of more than three acres, and form, in modern equipment, organisation, and stock, a shopping centre which

ranks among the finest in the kingdom. The range of the firm's business may be best described by stating that, with the exception of foods and provisions, all the requisites and luxuries of social life are supplied by Ben. Evans and Co. The show-rooms offer everything for men's, women's, and children's wear in the utmost variety and the latest styles, while, as becomes a Swansea firm, a spécialité is made of genuine Welsh textiles, including the finest Welsh flannels, Welsh shawls, etc., orders for which are received and executed from all parts of the world. In the furnishing department are fully furnished rooms, to assist customers in the choice of suites, carpets, hangings, etc., and a large show-room is also devoted to the exhibition of various styles of interior decoration, papering, painting, etc. The firm has its own workshops for cabinet-making, upholstery, etc., as also for millinery, mantles, dress-making, and tailoring. In all, the house employs some six hundred hands in Swansea, while in Paris it has quarters at 2, Passage Violet: customers of the Swansea house can thus shop on credit when visiting Paris.



Photos, Colquhoun.

THE MODERN RUBBING
ELBOWS WITH THE OLD:
A SHOPPING CENTRE OF
SOUTH WALES.

The photograph shows
Messrs. Ben. Evans and
Co.'s famous stores at
Swansea, which face the
ruins of old Swansea
Castle.

IN THE SHADOW OF
THE RUINS OF OLD
SWANSEA CASTLE:
A MODERN STRONG-
HOLD OF CAPTAINS
OF INDUSTRY.



IN A STRONGHOLD OF MODERN COMMERCE: ONE OF THE SHOW-ROOMS,
WITH THE CUSTOMERS' READING AND WRITING ROOM IN THE BACKGROUND.



IN A STRONGHOLD OF MODERN COMMERCE: THE GLASS AND CHINA
SHOW-ROOM IN THE FURNITURE SECTION.

THE GREAT ENGLISH GATE OF THE WEST.



"THE MARVELLOUS BOY" POET OF BRISTOL: THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Chatterton, who was born in Bristol in 1752, went to Colston's Bluecoat School when he was eight, and, before seven years had passed, became an apprentice of a Bristol attorney, John Lambert. Soon afterwards he wrote the poems he attributed to one Rowley, said to be the friend and confessor of the fifteenth-century Bristol merchant, Canynge. For those he sought the favour of Horace Walpole, who consulted experts, who decided that the works were forgeries. In 1770 Chatterton went to London. There disappointment succeeded disappointment, and, in August of that year, he committed suicide by taking arsenic.

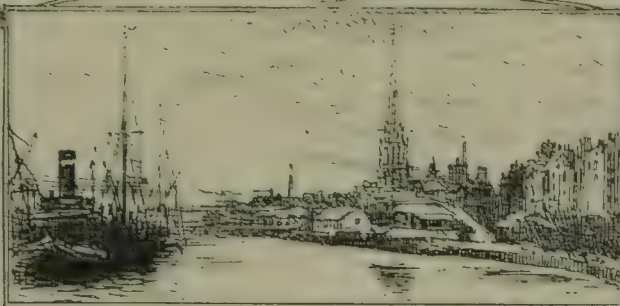
Reproduced from "The Supposed Portrait of Chatterton," in "Thomas Chatterton, the Marvellous Boy," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Grant Richards.

for centuries past one of the leading ports through which English people have sailed to and from all parts of the world.

The more one knows Bristol, the more impossible it becomes to characterise it—and the more one loves it. Reams might be written of it from a literary point of view. To untold generations of almost every race, country, and tongue, that have never entered, and will never enter, the Western City, Bristol is known as the port from which Lemuel Gulliver weighed anchor on the voyage which led him to Lilliput. It was to Bristol Alexander Selkirk (original of Robinson Crusoe) was brought back to civilisation from his long solitude, and from Bristol Robert Louis Stevenson launched the voyage which had "Treasure Island" and its romance as its objective.

To a port less ancient and less commercially active than is Bristol to-day, three such associations in literature would be sufficient. But by day the great Tower on Brandon Hill rises above Bristol, and by

NO city in England strikes quite so distinctive and varied a note as does Bristol. It is at once so ancient and so twentieth-century; so rich in historical associations and so pregnant with achievements for the future; so fragrant with literature and so progressive in commerce, so beautiful in itself and in its surroundings, and the seat of so many and different industries; so typically English and yet



THE FLOATING HARBOUR AND ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH.

the Avon tides are remarkable. At low water the river, as one sees it by the famous Clifton Suspension Bridge, is little more than a shallow ditch with great mud banks. An hour or so later the tide sweeping in from the Bristol Channel shows a broad river, up and down which vessels of 3000 or 4000 tons proceed to and from the City Docks. At the mouth of the river on either side are docks built for vessels of too great a size to make the tortuous

Without sacrificing her historic charm, or much of her quaint architecture or old customs, Bristol in recent years has stirred herself to keep abreast of the new movements and developments of the new century. The trade of the port grows, and its importance is shown by the fact that the Customs duty paid



A GREAT ADVENTURER OF BRISTOL: SEBASTIAN CABOT.

In March 1496, King Henry VII. granted letters-patent to John Cabot, discoverer of North America, and his sons, Lewis, Sancto, and Sebastian, to claim, in England's name, any unknown country they might find. So the "Matthew" sailed from Bristol in the following year, and the explorers sighted the coast of Newfoundland, or of Labrador. It is thought that Sebastian was born at Venice, but there are those who claim Bristol as his birthplace. In due time he became Chief Pilot of England, and Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, which opened the trade between Russia and this country.

factory of tobacco; and in the great firm of Fry's Bristol has the oldest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the country, and the largest works of their kind in the world. In the corn trade, engineering, paper-making, Bristol holds also a prominent position; while the presence of an innumerable variety of other industries ensures the steady prosperity of the city.

From of old, Bristol has been famed as the "city of churches and charities." In its stateliness and beauty, St. Mary Redcliffe is still as Leland described it, "by far the fairest of all churches," and the leaning tower of the Temple Church is still a curiosity which claims rivalry with the Tower of Pisa. In unexpected turns and streets Bristol possesses churches beyond recital, though each has its historic association or architectural beauty. Its ancient charities, their endowments increased by the lapse of centuries, now achieve benefactions beyond the dreams of their founders; while the sharpest contrast is afforded by Muller's Orphanages, founded in 1835, where now 2000 orphan children are clothed, maintained, and educated, for



A SIGN OF ENTERPRISE AND PROSPERITY: THE AVONMOUTH DOCK.

The people of Bristol do not forget their ancient renown as a seaport, and do everything possible to increase it. In the eighteenth century the town's great trade on the West Coast of Africa and with the West Indian Colonies grew apace; she it was who built the first Atlantic steamer that left the shores of this country. John Cabot was a Bristol man. Such things are not readily forgotten.

passage up the Avon. In that provision of modern accommodation for shipping Bristol was admittedly dilatory; but in the Royal Edward Dock at Avonmouth, begun in 1902, and opened last year, Bristol has now



ONCE HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE: THE FAMOUS CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

A bridge was begun in August of 1836, and work went on at intervals until 1843, when the money in hand was exhausted. In 1860, the removal of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge across the Thames at Charing Cross was ordered, that room might be made for Sir John Hawkshaw's railway bridge. The Clifton iron-work had been used for this, and it was re-bought. Three years later, the Clifton Suspension Bridge was completed. The erection seems to have had a great attraction for would-be suicides, and it has been necessary to take special precaution to prevent fatalities.

a harbour which will take the largest vessels afloat or building. Near this city of seafaring men it was fitting that there should be a school for boys destined to a sailor's life, and such an institution is the fine new National Nautical School at Portishead. It was opened in 1906, and to it were transferred the boys from the late training-ship *Formidable*.



THE YOUNGEST OF THE GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS: CLIFTON COLLEGE.

The school was started as a proprietary school in 1862. A Royal Charter was granted in 1877. There are about 700 pupils.



ORIGINALLY THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF THE ABBEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE: BRISTOL CATHEDRAL. The cathedral was originally the Collegiate Church of the Abbey of St. Augustine, which was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge, Lord of Berkeley. The nave is modern. The See of Bristol was created by Henry VIII. in 1542.

the support of which work no request for money has ever been made to any human being. The more than £1,000,000 sterling which has been spent on the work has been given without "anyone having been personally applied to for anything."

As the city of Colston, the great philanthropist of the seventeenth century, the traditions of Bristol generosity are nobly maintained to-day. The splendid Central Library is housed in a modern building worthy of the manuscript treasures which give it an almost European reputation. The new Art Gallery is the pride of the city, and for the newly formed University Bristol is indebted to the Wills family for no less than £161,000 out of the £200,000 already gathered for the establishment of its work.



BEGUN BY AN ALCHEMIST IN THE 14TH CENTURY: ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

This house was originally built, in the 14th century, by John Norton, an alchemist; it was practically rebuilt in the early part of the 17th century. When William III. was on the throne it served as a mint, and at least £450,000 was coined there.

night disperses its electric searchlight to commemorate the fact that from Bristol John Cabot and his son (born in Bristol) sailed on the voyage which discovered the mainland of America. To the same quays, in the heart of the city, where those ships cast off their ropes, are now moored large steamers and a multitude of sailing craft, whose waterways make applicable to Bristol to-day the twelfth-century chronicler's description of it as a "city seeming to swim in the sea." In the very centre of Bristol, amidst the houses and buildings, are eighty-three acres of docks, built a century ago by converting the Avon for two and a-half miles through the city into a floating harbour and by cutting a new course for the tidal river. In their volume and flow

"A TRUE AND PROPER DRINK FOR ENGLISHMEN."

ENGLISHMEN of all classes, and for many centuries past, have proclaimed the praises of beer, England's national beverage, well and honestly brewed from malt and hops, and thoroughly matured by age.

Nowhere in Great Britain can such rare old beer be better obtained than in the West Country, for in Bristol is the long-established firm of "Georges," which for over 120 years has been famed for its production of the fine ales and old beer which are so distinctive of the West Country.

It is not often recognised, indeed, that even in so small a country as ours, each district has its own peculiarities of taste, and gives to this or that article of food or drink an excellence and character which are all its own. In this respect Bristol and the West are noted for beers which, for age and excellence, are but little known elsewhere. At the same time it is curious and interesting that on its first establishment in 1788—a date which places it among the oldest in the trade—Georges' Brewery specialised in the brewing of stout and porter, which at that time were actually exported in great quantities to Ireland and the West Indies.

But while doing a large trade in stout and porter, it is the genuine old beer of the firm which so much assists in giving The Bristol Brewery Georges and Co., Limited, its commanding position. It is brewed and matured to-day in buildings upon the site on the bank of the Avon, in Bath Street, where the firm first began business over 120 years ago. The original buildings have long been outgrown, and extended into the present premises, which cover four acres of ground. Here one may see all the processes of



OF THE COLOUR ALWAYS USED BY GEORGES'.
ONE OF THE FIRM'S FAMOUS GREYS.

they have become so distinctive a feature of the business that a grey horse constitutes the trade-mark and registered label of the company. Reference must also be made to the large number of old and historic inns of which Georges are proprietors. The greatest care has been devoted to their maintenance, and when reconstruction has been taken in hand particular attention has been paid to the comfort of the general public, in order that refreshments, both solid as well as liquid, may be obtainable.

The offices have been lately reconstructed, and on entering is found the counting-house with cashier's and order office; opposite is the room of the office manager; while upstairs we find our way to the secretarial and managing-directors' rooms, which are attached to the large and spacious board-room, capable of accommodating the shareholders at an annual meeting; and adjoining is the registrar's department. The staircase in another direction takes us to the estate offices, all of which have been erected on the most approved plans. The strong-room of the firm is also one of the interesting features from a financial point of view, as it contains the title-deeds of inns and licensed premises to the value of over £600,000, the whole of which is "Georges'" freehold property, unburdened by mortgages. These are assets of which the firm is justly proud. Altogether, the company controls over five hundred licensed houses, the licensees of which are bona-fide tenants.

The sound financial position of the firm contrasts strongly with that of many brewery companies, and this is illustrated by the fact that, even in these times of depression, the dividend paid has not fallen



Photo. Coates.

WHERE 18,000 BOTTLES ARE WASHED, CLEANED, FILLED, STOPPERED, AND LABELLED EACH DAY: A CORNER OF THE BOTTLING DEPARTMENT.

The bottling department of the brewery is fitted with a remarkable equipment of plant, with filter-room, ice-machines, quick-chilling machines, and automatic bottling-machines. Its capacity is the washing, cleaning, filling, stoppering, and labelling of 18,000 bottles a day.



Photo. Coates.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL BEVERAGE IN THE MAKING: SOME OF THE SLATE FERMENTING-TUNS.

The brewing plant at Messrs. Georges' is most interesting. In one room alone are twenty-seven tuns, each built of solid slabs of slate, and each with a capacity of 300 barrels.

beers, to which taste has tended latterly, the speciality being "Home-brewed," which is becoming a very popular drink with all classes of customers, both in draught and bottle. The bottling department of the Brewery represents the very latest and most complete equipment of plant, with filter-room, quick-chilling machines, ice-machines, and the machines which automatically and exactly fill the bottles. The capacity of this department is the washing, cleaning, filling, stoppering, and labelling of 18,000 bottles a day.

Adjoining the Brewery premises are the stables of the fine stud of grey horses used in the distribution of the firm's products. Horses of this colour have been always used by Georges', and



Photo. Coates.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL BEVERAGE IN THE MAKING: SOME OF THE MASH-TUNS.

Among the interesting features of the firm's premises, now covering four acres, are the huge mash-tuns which represent one stage in the production of beer.

brewing, with the array of mash-tuns and coppers and other vessels required for the production of these beverages.

In the brewing of Georges' beers, ales, and stout, the quality of the materials used and the scrupulous care with which each process is carried out accounts for the excellence of the firm's products and maintenance of the highest standard. Not less notable is the brewing plant. A single tun, built up of solid slabs of slate, has a capacity of three hundred barrels, and in one room may be seen twenty-seven similar vessels reserved for the brewing of the firm's old beer. Even more imposing is a sight of one of the great stores where it is kept to mature. The building is some 250 feet in length, and from the floor gargantuan vats rise to the roof in serried rows, the larger vats having a capacity of 1500 barrels and the smaller of 1000 barrels each. Some of these vats are veterans, with an age of 100 years. It is here that Georges' old beer matures, for it is "old" not only in name, but in fact. Indeed, it remains here in store for some twelve months, gaining the depth and mellowness which time alone can give. It must not, however, be understood that the products of Georges' Brewery are confined to porter, stout, and old ales.

In recent years the firm has largely developed the brewing of all classes of light



BEER MATURING: SOME GIANT VATS.

Messrs. Georges' larger vats each have a capacity of 1500 barrels. The smaller vats hold 1000 barrels each.

below 12 per cent., while the £10 ordinary shares stand at £18 in the Stock Market to-day.

The main reason for this strong financial position is to be found in the fact that, on its incorporation as a limited company (exactly 100 years after its establishment in 1788), the business was not over-capitalised, but assessed at a fair market value. The capital was fixed at £400,000, and it was announced that the list of subscription for the shares would remain open for a week; in five hours, however, on the first day applications were received for shares to the extent of £6,300,000, and this result was before the boom in breweries. The growth of "Georges'" since its conversion, twenty years ago, into a limited company, may be seen by the fact that in 1888 the capital of the company was £400,000, whilst at the present time its capital is £744,000, divided into £320,000 ordinary stock, £280,000 preferential stock, £144,000 debenture stock. The amount of the general reserve is £120,000, as well as a dividend equalisation fund, invested outside the company, of £28,500.

To the financial soundness of the firm, coupled with the maintenance of the high standard of the firm's products, is due the distinction which The Bristol Brewery Georges and Co., Limited, enjoys not only in the West Country, but in the brewery trade throughout the kingdom.

A SPECIAL PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR A LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION:

ST. MARK'S, BRISTOL.

The Sheriff.

The Lord Mayor.

The Treasurer.

The Town Clerk.



IN THE CHAPEL SPECIALLY FITTED UP FOR THEM: THE LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL AND HIS CIVIC COLLEAGUES
IN THE LORD MAYOR'S CHAPEL.

St. Mark's, known also as "the Lord Mayor's Chapel," was once the Chapel of Gaunt's Hospital, which was founded in about the year 1225. It is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Bristol. Together with the Hospital estates, it was bought by the Corporation from Henry VIII. In 1722, it was fitted up as a special place of worship for the Mayor and his civic colleagues. In 1888, the fabric was restored at a cost of some £4000. Services are held in the Chapel each Sunday, but the Lord Mayor and Corporation attend officially only on Advent Sunday and at certain other special services. It will be noted that there is a choir of four women and four men, and that on the right of the Lord Mayor is fixed a rack to hold the eight maces and the sword.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRISTOL.



O Tree! (repeated in far-off Mexico).
The glory of their golden land is given,
As heavenly nectar from a chalice,
Is Chocolate for other lands.

To thee the palm of every tree is given,
And every tree to thee the honey-sweet;
The Laver's crown thy hand, the Oak, the
And precious Cedar triumph at the foot.
PERMEXION 1066.



DESIGNED FOR THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE
CRIMEA: ONE OF THE TINS OF CHOCOLATE
FOR THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT.
During the Crimean War, it fell to Messrs. Fry's
lot to supply tins of chocolate to the British
troops at the front. The particular tin illus-
trated is now in the museum of the Launceston
Historical Society.

hundred years ago—began the
preparation and sale of the then
scarcely known cocoa-bean, and has
made of it, through the enterprise
and industry of succeeding genera-
tions, a food-beverage and a delicious
and sustaining sweetmeat known in
every part of the globe. Such an
unbroken ancestry, such an achieve-
ment, place a firm among the dynas-
ties of business. And that is the an-
cestry, as also the record, of the old
Bristol firm of J. S. Fry and Sons,
founded in 1724. Dr. Joseph Fry,
coming to Bristol from his native
Wiltshire village, established him-
self in a house in Small Street—
whence he removed "opposite Chequer
Lane, in Narrow Wine Street"—and
among other activities took up the
preparation and sale of cocoa, then a
luxury and fashionable for its novelty,
as it is now esteemed and popular for
its intrinsic excellence and nutritive
value. From that beginning the firm
has grown to a business with ramifications,
trade, and a reputation which
make the name of "Fry" synonymous
with cocoa and chocolate throughout
the five continents and the seven seas.
As it has been well said, though the
nineteenth and twentieth centuries
have followed the eighteenth, though
hand-labour has given place to steam,
candle-light to electricity, and wood to
steel, the business established by



REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE SOUVENIR OF THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL
EDWARD DOCK AT BRISTOL, ONE OF SEVENTY THOUSAND BOXES OF
CHOCOLATE PRESENTED TO BRISTOL CHILDREN BY THE LORD MAYOR AND
CORPORATION OF BRISTOL.

When King and Queen visited Bristol, that his Majesty might open the new dock, Messrs.
Fry provided over 70,000 boxes of chocolate for distribution amongst the children of Bristol.

Dr. Fry still remains "Fry's," and it is under the direct
lineal descendants of the founder that the firm has de-
veloped and continues to-day. The head of the business
to-day is Mr. Joseph Storrs Fry, and
his co-directors are all members of the
Fry family.

That unbroken record tells its own tale.
Fry's is the oldest firm of cocoa and chocolate
manufacturers in the kingdom. And the reason which secured for it in 1724—
only a year after its establishment—the
grant of Royal Letters Patent by King
George II. is the same reason which main-
tains its pre-eminence to-day. Young
Joseph Fry began by introducing improve-
ments in the preparation of cocoa by se-
curing its delicacy of flavour and guaran-
teeing its absolute purity. The exercise of
these same principles has raised the firm
from a retail shop to eight huge factories,
from the patronage of a few Bristol beaux
to a world-wide business, and from the
employment of a dozen hands to a pay-
sheet which shows nearly 5000 work-
people, and a capital which stands at
£1,500,000. To realise the significance
of these facts one must visit Fry's as it
is to be seen at Bristol. It is not one
factory, but eight great buildings, occu-
pied with the preparation of the cocoa-
bean and its presentation in the various
forms of cocoa and chocolate. And in addition there
are factories solely devoted to the making of boxes



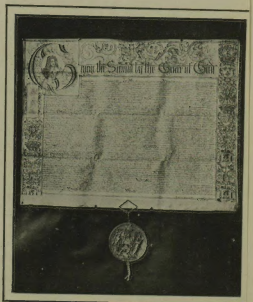
REDUCED FACSIMILE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO HER
TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA: HER MAJESTY'S GIFT BOX OF CHOCOLATE
DESIGNED BY J. S. FRY AND SONS, LTD.

Queen Victoria's present of chocolate to her troops at the front was a feature of the South African War.

or dough. For the finest chocolate—su-
perior to any other—occupies very many hours of the grinders.
It is at this point that chocolate and cocoa part.
To make soluble, and thus convertible into a beverage, the
ground cocoa must be freed of a large proportion of the
in which it is very rich. This is done by placing the pas-

or dough, in canvas bags under a machine, which
great hydraulic pressure forces out what is known as the
"cocoa butter," and leaves the tri-
cocoa with its proper medium of fat.
Slight variations in the final treat-
ment of this cocoa make of it, when de-
canted and reduced to an impalpable
powder, the Pure Concentrated Cocoa,
the Malted Cocoa, and Homoeopathic
Cocoa for which Fry's are famous
throughout the world.

The ingenious machine which
weighs out and packs the cocoa in
"quarters, half, or pound packages"
would demand description did not it
more entrancing making of chocolate
seduce attention. From plain milk
chocolate the manufacture ranges to
the daintiest confections. One depart-
ment is occupied with the boiling of
the finest white sugar, which is the
basis of the cream of chocolate cream
and of innumerable sweetmeats of de-
licious flavours which nestle within
captivating coat of chocolate. On
may see almonds by the sack and
the resultant almond paste almost by
the square mile awaiting their fine
marriage with chocolate. Or water
the machine which clearly stamps out
segments of toffee which, coated with
chocolate, become chocolate beans.
Then there are moka, ginger paste,
carefully roasted almonds, Barcelona
nuts, and other incidentals too nume-
rous to mention, each of which in its
union with chocolate contributes to
the gaiety of nations and the toothsome
delights of childhood and of matur-
age. Most fascinating of all are the
machines which in clean, white flow
mould different sweetmeats into form
as captivating in their twists and
shades of colour as they are luscious in
taste.



ROYAL LETTERS PATENT GRANTED TO THE FIRM
BY KING GEORGE II. IN 1725.

GREAT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

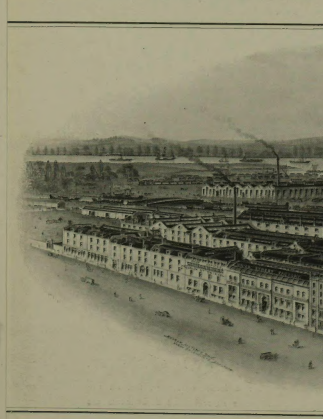


nd variety of form which chocolate can
assume under the enterprise and ingenuity of the Fry's.
he delicacy and flavour of the bonbons fully justify
their elegant caskets. Among other receptacles in which
lessen. Fry's market their wares must be mentioned the dainty
ists of china tea-things, as useful as charming, when
mpted, for afternoon tea or the morning cup of cocoa.
A complete tour of Messrs. Fry's factories increases the
gard which one previously entertained for their cocoa-
nd chocolates as pure beyond question and excellent and
delicious beyond surpassing. The cleanliness of the im-
mense range of workrooms is so patent. It is a hive of
industry, busy with contented workers, alike in the actual
manufacturing and mechanical processes, in the boxing
f the finished chocolate and cocoa, and in the packing
of orders for the hometrade and for export to every country
under the sun. Solicited for the comfort and well-
fare of their workers has been the ascendancy of the throne of
the cardinal points of
Messrs. Fry's busi-
ness policy. A doctor
attends daily to see
any who are ailing
or ill. There are
splendid recreation
and dining
rooms for
both men
and women,
and at some-
thing less
than cost
price, meals
are cooked
and served
from kit-
chens that
with the chocolate industry
would have led to such
immense and far-reaching
results? The firm of J. S.
Fry and Sons is one of
which England is proud.
It possesses an unbroken
and unblemished record of
activity and increasing use-
fulness, endeavour, and achievement, which
constitutes one of the romances of industry.



SIGN OF PROSPERITY: THE FRONT OF ONE
OF MESSRS. FRY'S FACTORIES.

he factories are built almost entirely of fine quality
ick, with granite and red Mansfield stone facings. At
corner, a few feet above the ground, is a medallion
with a portrait of Joseph Fry, founder of the firm.



DESCENDANTS OF THE SMALL MANUFACTORY "NEXT DOOR TO THE CRISPIN INN," IN BRISTOL, AT WHICH THE QUAKER DOCTOR, JOSEPH FRY, MADE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.
THE BRISTOL FACTORIES OF MESSRS. FRY AND SONS (GROUPED).

the great house was founded by Joseph Fry, a young Quaker doctor from Wiltshire, who, about a century and a half ago, lived in Wine Street, Bristol, where he manufactured and sold chocolate and cocoa, which gained great favour.

conferment upon him of the honorary freedom of the city.
To that contemporary and the local honour must be added
the historic and universal
recognition which the firm
has won. Since 1720, when
Letters Patent were granted
by King George II., Messrs.
Fry and Sons have received
more than 300 Grands Prix,
Gold Medals, and Diplomas.
In 1867 the Emperor Napo-
leon, by Special Brevet
issued from the Tuileries, ap-
pointed them Manufacturers
of Chocolate and Cocoa to
the Imperial House, and
H.I.M. the Empress Eugénie
is still numbered amongst
their gracious patrons. The
late Queen Victoria early in
her reign appointed Messrs.
Fry by Special Warrant
Manufacturers of Chocolate
and Cocoa to the Royal
House, an honour confirmed
by King Edward after he
ascended the throne.

The incident of the late
Queen's gift of chocolate to
the soldiers in South Africa,
a great portion of which was
supplied by Messrs. Fry, is
now a matter of history;
but it is interesting to re-
call in this connection that
during the Crimean War
many thousands of tins of
chocolate were sent out to
the troops by Fry's. Her
Majesty Queen Alexandra
and his Royal Highness
the Prince of Wales have
honoured the Messrs. Fry
with Royal Briefs, as also
have their Majesties the
King and Queen of Spain
and their Majesties the
King and Queen of the
Hellenes.

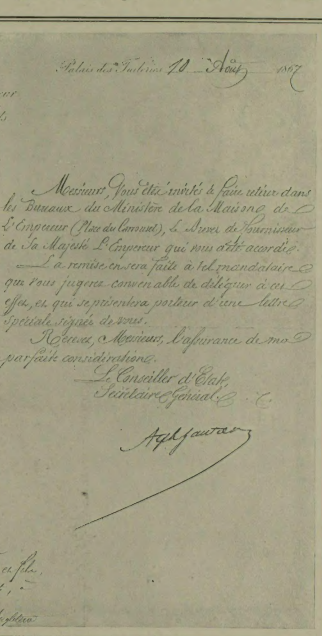
Who could have thought
that the small beginning
made by the Quaker doctor
in the eighteenth century
with the chocolate industry
would have led to such
immense and far-reaching
results? The firm of J. S.
Fry and Sons is one of
which England is proud.
It possesses an unbroken
and unblemished record of
activity and increasing use-
fulness, endeavour, and achievement, which
constitutes one of the romances of industry.



Oh, come with old Khayyâm and leave the
Wise.
Tosak! one thing is certain, that Life flies!
One thing is certain, and the rest is lies!
There is no better Cocoa made than Fry's!

And lately, by the Door that open lies,
Came stealing through the Dark an
Angel Wise:
Bearing a Vessel on his Shoulder and
He led us to the door of Fry's!

the Persian poet, Omar Khayyâm, and slightly para-
phrase two of his quatrains to learn the secret of it all—



NAPOLEON III. HONOURS THE HISTORIC FIRM, THE LETTER THAT INFORMED MESSRS. FRY
THAT THEY HAD BEEN APPOINTED MANUFACTURERS TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.
It requests Messrs. Fry to send a representative to the office of the Minister of the Household to receive the
Warrant of Appointment.

Oh, come with old Khayyâm and leave the
Wise.
Tosak! one thing is certain, that Life flies!
One thing is certain, and the rest is lies!
There is no better Cocoa made than Fry's!



Oh, come with old Khayyâm and leave the
Wise.
Tosak! one thing is certain, that Life flies!
One thing is certain, and the rest is lies!
There is no better Cocoa made than Fry's!

And lately, by the Door that open lies,
Came stealing through the Dark an
Angel Wise:
Bearing a Vessel on his Shoulder and
He led us to the door of Fry's!

BOILING SUGAR ON THE ROOF OF A GREAT FACTORY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRISTOL.



A LOFTY WORKSHOP THAT COMMANDS A FINE VIEW OF OLD BRISTOL: IN A SUGAR-BOILING DEPARTMENT AT MESSRS. FRY'S.

It is the custom of great modern hotels to have their kitchens on the top floor, an arrangement that makes it impossible for the guests to smell the cooking, and facilitates labour, for, on the whole, it is easier to send goods down than it is to send them up. That famous firm, Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, adopt somewhat similar methods, and their sugar-boiling departments are situated on the roofs of their buildings. The particular department illustrated commands a fine view of Old Bristol.

MEN OF "BRIC": PEOPLE PROMINENT IN BRISTOL LIFE.



1. THE RIGHT HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K.C., M.P. FOR NORTH BRISTOL.
2. MR. STANLEY H. BADOCK, EX-SHERIFF OF BRISTOL.
3. MR. GEORGE ABRAHAM GIBBS, M.P. FOR WEST BRISTOL.
4. THE RIGHT HON. LEWIS FRY, P.C., FORMER M.P. FOR BRISTOL AND NORTH BRISTOL.
5. MR. JOSEPH STORRS FRY, RECENTLY MADE AN HONORARY FREEMAN OF BRISTOL.

6. MR. HENRY OVERTON WILLS, RECENTLY MADE AN HONORARY FREEMAN OF BRISTOL.
7. MR. CHRISTOPHER ALBERT HAYES, LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL.
8. SIR EDWARD BURNET JAMES, AN EX-LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL.
9. MR. EDMUND JUDKIN TAYLOR, TOWN CLERK OF BRISTOL.

10. MR. C. H. BARTLETT, PRESIDENT OF THE BRISTOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
11. SIR WILLIAM HOWELL DAVIES, M.P. FOR SOUTH BRISTOL.
12. MR. EDWARD ROBINSON, EX-LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL.
13. MR. CHARLES E. H. HOBHOUSE, M.P. FOR EAST BRISTOL.

We give on this page portraits of some of the people who are prominent in the life of Bristol. It is worth noting, perhaps, that the first record of Bristol takes the form of two coins of Ethelred II., which bear upon them the statement that they were struck at "Bric," a contraction of Briggstow (otherwise "Bridge-place"), from which the name Bristol is derived. The famous seaport's earliest-known charter of incorporation was granted by Henry II.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAINES, MIDWINTER, RUSSELL, ELLIOTT AND FRY, LAMBERT AND LAMBERT, HOLLORN, CLARK, KENT AND LACEY, AND VILLIERS AND QUICK.

FASHION IN BRISTOL.

MEDIEVAL documents record the high reputation in which Bristol ladies were held for the beauty and handsomeness of their dress, and to-day that reputation is still upheld, as no visitor to Bristol can fail to notice. Indeed, it is a matter of fact that ladies resident in London entrust the making of their gowns and costumes to Messrs. Jolly and Son, of 40-43, College Green, Bristol, to which may be added the fact that within the last twelve months this firm, whose name is a household one throughout the West Country, has received a Royal Warrant of Appointment as silk-mercers to her Majesty Queen Alexandra. Such a royal grant carries its own letters patent of worth, and especially when it is conferred on a firm in business not in London, but in Bristol. But as specialists in silks and materials of English and Continental manufacture Messrs. Jolly have long held a high and enviable reputation. It is notable, indeed, that at the Franco-British Exhibition last year, as also at Paris in 1900, the judgment of this Bristol firm in the selection of silk was corroborated by the subsequent award of the Gold Medal and the Grand Prix to the



A CORNER OF THE MILLINERY SALON AT MESSRS. JOLLY'S, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL; AND ENTRANCE TO THEIR FUR COAT AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING SHOW-ROOMS.

goods they had previously purchased.

The firm's reputation for linens and furs stands equally high, while the refinement and beauty of the work of the large staff of skilled and experienced costumiers, couturières, and ladies' tailors have long given Messrs. Jolly the position in Bristol which Worth holds in Paris. Nor, as stated above, is the firm's *clientèle* confined only to Bristol, for, in addition to orders from London, important commissions are being constantly executed for India and the Colonies. It is to this wide extent that the business has grown since its establishment just over sixty years ago, the diamond jubilee of the firm having been celebrated in January last; but as far back as 1829 a silk-mercenary business has been conducted at 43, College Green.



Photos, Coates.

A CENTRE OF FASHIONABLE BRISTOL LIFE: IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT OF MESSRS. JOLLY AND SON, SHOWING THE ENTRANCES TO THE COSTUME SHOW-ROOMS.

Messrs. Jolly and Son hold a Royal Warrant of Appointment as silk-mercers to the Queen.

ARTISTS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

IN the beauty and variety of its civic plate, the Bristol Corporation is surpassed by no town in the kingdom, and the city's high repute of old for craftsmanship in the precious metals is well sustained to day by the Bristol Goldsmiths' Alliance, which represents the union of the two old-established firms of Charles Taylor and Co. and William Langford and Sons. One speciality of the firm is the making of the finest English chronometers and watches, while it is through the company's system of synchronisation that the public clocks of Bristol, including the Cathedral, are controlled and kept true to Greenwich time—an amenity for which London has long sought in vain. Very exquisite and beautiful work in jewellery is also carried out by the firm, which shows a large stock of diamonds and precious stones, from which customers can make their selection and have them mounted according to



Photo, Coates.

A SHOW-ROOM AT THE BRISTOL GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE.

Our photograph gives an excellent idea of one of the beautiful show-rooms of the Bristol Goldsmiths' Alliance. This firm made the gold casket and the jewelled fan that were presented to the King and Queen when their Majesties opened the Royal Edward Dock, Bristol, last year.

their own designs or to designs submitted by the company. Besides keeping a large selection of jewellery, the company also have a well-selected stock of silver, suitable for presentation pieces, as well as the smaller articles necessary for table and general use. Clocks of all descriptions and styles are also to be seen. We noticed one "grandfather clock" in particular, the case of which is made from oak considerably over 300 years old, coming from the original building of the Bristol Grammar School. Several important caskets have been designed and made by the company, in addition to the one presented to the King. They also made a working model of a steam-navy, every detail worked out to scale, which was presented to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his cutting the first sod of the Dock six years earlier.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

RUSKIN'S dictum that "All good architecture is the expression of national life and character," is not less true of the decoration and furnishing of the interior of a house than the style and character of the building itself. In this development from the heavy or ostentatious furnishing which reigned supreme down almost to modern times, a notable part has been played in the West Country by Mr. P. E. Gane, of Bristol, who has pioneered the production of furniture which is beautiful without making any sacrifice to comfort, and has shown how the decoration of interiors can and should be controlled by the fundamental principles of art. The extensive galleries and show-rooms at College Green exemplify the distinction in design, the taste and the skilled workmanship of the firm, which in Hill Street, Park Street, Bristol, has a completely equipped works for the designing and



Photo, Protheroe.

"THE EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER": A NEW-ART ROOM.

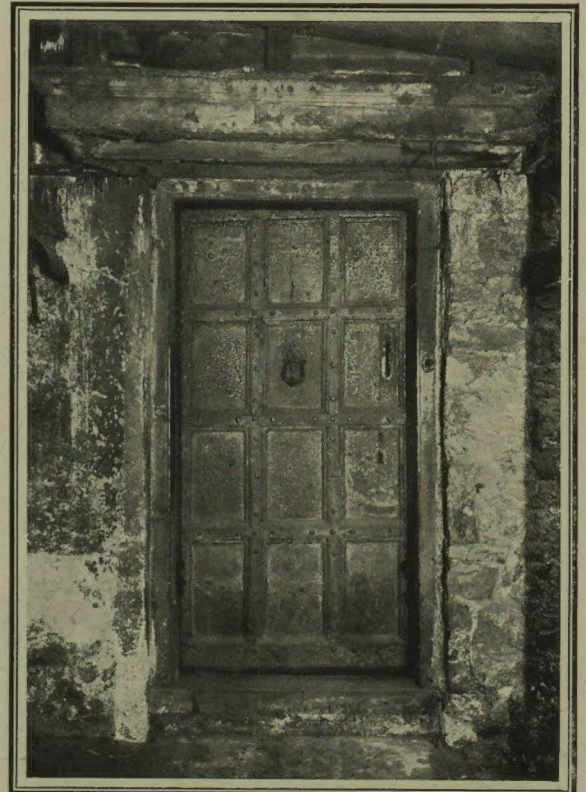
The "Gane" furniture has received the recognition of many distinguished persons, and Mr. P. E. Gane was chosen to fit up the Royal Reception-Rooms on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Bristol and on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

manufacture of furniture. It is this union of individual design with technical achievement which gives "the Gane furniture" its grace, its distinction, and its value. On the occasion both of the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen and of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bristol, the royal reception-rooms were fitted up by Mr. Gane, to whom the royal appreciation of his work was conveyed. Throughout the West Country and South Wales (for the firm has branches at Newport and Cardiff) this Bristol house of P. E. Gane is renowned as pre-eminent in decorative work and artistic furnishing, while it has also been called upon to carry out the decoration and furnishing of the magnificent Constant Spring Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica.

"BRISTOL MILK": THE ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS WINE.

FOR the good living and good wine of its worthy citizens, Bristol was noted centuries ago. In particular, the Western capital was so famous for its rare and super-excellent sherry that "Bristol Milk" has passed into a proverb. By Americans and others, a visit to Bristol is regarded as incomplete without a tour through the cellars of John Harvey and Sons, Ltd., Importers and Exporters of Foreign Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, in Denmark Street, where the Firm has been established since 1796. Architecturally, the house is of intense interest, for it incorporates parts of the fifteenth century Gaunt Hospital, and in the cellars are still to be seen the buttresses and groining of the still older Augustinian monastery which once occupied the site.

The cellars, with their spaciousness, their pure air, and freedom from damp or mustiness, vividly fulfil George Meredith's famous declaration that "cellars are not catacombs. They are, if rightly constructed, rightly considered, cloisters where the bottle meditates on joys to bestow." Connoisseurs admit that the Port or Claret or Sherry stored in the cellars of John Harvey and Sons is matured in perfection. Hence the Firm's Royal Warrants as Wine Merchants to H.M. the King and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and custom with Regimental and Naval messes, Clubs and private people all over the world. In particular, the Firm is renowned for its wonderful Sherry—the true "Bristol Milk," rare and mellowed through its fifty years of age, and for the still older "Bristol Cream," a Sherry of unequalled stateliness and pedigree. "Hunting Port" is



Photo, Coates.

WHERE "BRISTOL MILK" IS STORED:

A 15TH-CENTURY DOOR OF A VANISHED MONASTERY. In cellars that were once those of a long-vanished monastery is stored to-day a quantity of that rare and fine sherry known as "Bristol Milk," with other wines of splendid vintage. The house in Denmark Street, where Messrs. John Harvey and Sons, Ltd., began business in 1796, incorporates parts of the 15th century Gaunt Hospital; while in the cellars are buttresses and groining of the older Augustinian Monastery.

another famous brand of the Firm. Then, too, there is the Scotch Whisky which John Harvey and Sons ship to Australia and back in sailing-vessels, so that it gains a mellowness and softness developed by no other means. Special Price-lists are issued for the Navy, for general Export trade, and in American currency, while a sample box containing one bottle each of Bristol Milk, Bristol Cream, Hunting Port, and Golf Blend Whisky is sent, carriage paid, to any part of the Kingdom for £1 is